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ORIGINAL POETRY.

A VISION.

Oh! all my fondest cherished hopes have fled,
Thought I, and on my couch once more reclined
My weary limbs, and pillow'd there my head,
When care and anguish left my troubled mind.
I had a vision—fancy sketch'd the scenes,
While a pure Spirit hover'd o'er my dreams.

Hot, ere I slept, the sunshine of those days,
Long since departed, and their brightness too,
Burst on my mind like unexpected rays,
Like sunbeams through a cloud, upon my view!
For storms had rag'd within my troubled breast,
Which that bright Spirit sweetly hill'd to rest.

I sat upon the summit of a cliff,
That proudly look'd down on the dark blue sea,
And saw a beautiful, but frail, light skiff
Glide by, that seem'd from ev'ry danger free.
The Spirit said, "The brav'ns are bright and fair,
Behold you bark—Hope, Love, and Friendship's there."

I look'd above—unclouded skies I saw—
Then down upon what seem'd a sea of light:
Both Love and Friendship plied a golden oar,
While at the helm sat Hope, with eyes as bright
As ever look'd upon a world like this—
For she was steering for a port of bliss.

"Behold!" the Spirit said. A sable cloud
I saw approach, and hover o'er the spot;
They struggled—soon its shadow was their shroud,
And their fair forms sunk to some coral grot.
Too late I cried, "Oh! blessed Spirit! save
Hope, Love, and Friendship from a watery grave!"

She answered thus—"A billowy wave may form,
Exist a moment, and then cease to be;
And one bright sunbeam may that wave adorn,
And then expire upon a sunny sea:
Thou knowest Youth and Beauty here may bloom;
That here, too, they may meet an early doom.

"Thy own frail bark is launch'd—and thou hast spread
Its sails—'tis freighted, too, with hopes and fears:
The former have been wreck'd—thy friends are dead—
Life is a troubled sea—a "vale of tears."
Thine, when 'tis gliding to some blissful shore,
Like that frail skiff, may sink to rise no more."

"Reveal thyself—for earth is not thy sphere,"
I cried—and hum'bly Hope stood forth revealed!
She answer'd—"Those fond hopes you've cherish'd here,
Thy earthly hopes, are sunk—their fate is seal'd."
Then said, (and pointed as she look'd on high,)
"Seek me in heav'n—thou'lt find me in the sky!"

TREMONT.

The Neglected Maid to her False Lover.

Go, false one, go; I will not shed
A tear for one like thee:
What tho' my cherish'd hopes have fled,
The world is still for me.

I will not shun the friends who still
Would bid bright hope awake:
No, no, I'll wear contentment's smile,
Although my heart should break.

Thy broken faith, thy cold adieu,
I never can forget;
But deem not, false one, that for you,
I cherish a regret.

'Tis true, no other form but thine,
E'er had a charm for me;
'Tis true, love rear'd a holy shrine,
At which I worship'd thee.

And, oh! Hope's fairy visions bright,
Pictur'd a joyous day;
Till Likehood came its hues to blight,
And then—it past'd away.

Then can'st it, it was not for thy fickle,
Ah! no, it was to tell,
The love of other days had died,
And bid a cold farewell.

Well, be it so, I did not say
It member plighted faith;
Nor urge thee, faithless one, to stay,
I'd rather welcome death.

I did not weep, that we did part
For ever—be it so;
If thou shouldst win another heart,
Be faithful—false one go.

SELIM.

[SELECTED.]

THE COUNTRY MAID.

An easy heart adorns the vale,
And gilds the lowly plain;
No sighs of woe increase the gale,
No pearls tears the rain;
From happy dreams the orient beams
Awake my soul to pleasure;
With cheek that glows, I milk my cows,
And bless the flowing treasure.

To tend the flock, through summer's day,
Is surely no disgrace;
A wreath of leaves from noontide ray
Defends my shaded face;
Industrious heed the hours shall speed
On pinions gay and light;
The rising thought, with virtue fraught,
Shall consecrate their flight.

A maple dish, a cedar spoon,
Seem fair and sweet to me,
When on a violet bank at noon,
I sit and dine with glee.
From crystal rill my cup I fill,
And praise the bounteous GIVER;
Nor with the great would change my state,
But dwell in vales for ever.

I love to mark the sultry hour,
When Phœbus, ardent glows;
How deeply still are plain and bower,
In undisturbed repose;
All but the rills that down the hills,
Their glittering waters fling,
And round the bowers, on sweet wild flowers,
The bees that murmuring cling.

When eve's grey mantle veils the sun,
And hill's late gilded height;
Their green banks whiten, as the moon
Sheds wide her milky light;
I mark the vales and shadowy dales,
In soft perspective showing;
Their winding streams beneath her beams,
In trembling lustre flowing.

Then homeward my pleased steps I bend
To yonder blest retreat,
Where parents dear, and gentle friend,
With purest joy I meet.
The wholesome fare, the pious prayer,
Conclude my day as pleasant;
To rich and proud, content aloud,
Right happy such a peasant!

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

EMILY—A FRAGMENT.

Behold that youth, reclining on the tomb of her whom he once held as dear to him as life! Never did heart conceive, nor time perpetuate, a love more pure and faithful than that which Charles Constance cherished for his Emily. She was in the dawn of life—in the bloom of youth and beauty—gifted with every accomplishment that a virtuous education could bestow, to make her amiable. Her person was a mirror in which were brightly reflected the graces that adorned her mind. In her, bodily beauty and mental worth were most truly and happily blended. With the numerous charms she possessed, never did she fail to captivate all who knew her. But there was one, for whom she professed something more than mere friendship.

To Charles, she became early and firmly attached. She saw in him what she could discover in no one else: he had taken entire possession of her heart—to him she resolved to be united, or never to give her hand to another.

Oh! how did he rejoice to see his love meet with such a wished-for return! Soon he hoped to be joined to her in a tie, which nothing but death could unbind. Alas! destiny forbade it.

* * * Long, long did he endure a painful separation from the object of his fondest affection. Time and absence only served to strengthen their mutual love. Did he entertain any fatal presentiment that he should never see her again? No; he could not bear the thought.

* * * * At length he returned to his Emily; but, gracious Heaven! only to behold her sinking into her last sweet repose. He saw those cheeks where once bloomed the "vernal flower of beauty," now changed to a marble white. He saw those eyes where once sparkled chaste and celestial innocence, now deprived of all their lustre. He saw that brow, once like the lily of the vale, now covered with the "damp of death." O what did he then feel! He received the words she uttered to him with her dying breath, and then conducted her to the tomb.

Often does he rove to yon neglected spot, to give vent to the sorrow with which his heart is filled. At night, when the moon's pale beams calmly rest upon the face of nature, often does he wander there, bewildered and forlorn; his tears, mingling with the dews of heaven, sprinkle the clod under which the remains of Emily were deposited; and there will he continue to visit, till death shall consign him to the same sepulchre.

R.

TIGHT DRESSING.

In the course of a lecture on the Structure and Functions of the Human Frame, recently delivered at the Bristol institution by Mr. Estlin, that gentleman, after exhibiting the natural situation of the viscera contained within the trunk of the body, referred his audience to the skeleton, for the purpose of showing how easily and how injuriously any tight dress round the body must affect the important organs within. If the ribs are prevented from freely expanding during inspiration by an external pressure, shortness of breath on the slightest exertion, and palpitation of the heart, are the consequence. Any thing tight below the ribs, on the part called the waist, is still more injurious, as there no bony protection exists for the delicate organs within. A great mistake he observed, seems to exist as to the natural form of the body at this part, it being usually supposed that the disproportion between the circumference of the chest and the waist is far greater than it really is: he recommended his audience to study Baily's beautiful statue of Eve, in the Institution, for juster ideas of the proportions of the human figure. A frightful train of stomach and pulmonary complaints are the effect of the mode of tight dressing of the present day: and though to the customs of society a degree of deference is due, he was convinced that good sense enough exists to allow of any who wished it, to pay a sufficient attention to dress, without incurring the charge of singularity or affectation on the one hand, or injuring health on the other. A little anatomical figure he thought, would be a good appendage to the toilet; it would lead the votary of fashion to imagine that the heart was praying for room to palpitate; the lungs for liberty to perform their important office of purifying the blood, the stomach would supplicate for space to exercise its necessary functions of digestion: and the thousand of absorbing vessels in the intestines would entreat that destructive pressure might not disable them from their indispensable duty of extracting nutriment from the food, and carrying life and strength and energy to every part of the system.

OLIVE GATHERING IN PORTUGAL.

Towards the month of November, the olives arrive at that degree of ripeness which renders them fit for the annual operations. Like our walnuts they are beaten from the boughs by means of long rods, while large cloths, spread around the trunk, receive as many as fall within the space they occupy. The rest are gathered from the ground by women and children, and so great is the produce, that the entire population of an olive district find employment, in this work alone, for several weeks, although assisted by large groups who flock from a distance, sometimes of nearly two hundred miles, to share the labour, and return with a little store of money thus earned for their winter subsistence. Nothing can exceed the sprightliness of these olive gleaning parties; from sun-rise to the hour of vespers, no sound is heard than that of singing and merry converse, while every countenance reflects the gladness of the season, and the general happiness of the simple-hearted peasantry. When the mills are set in motion, the farmer can securely reckon on a supply of money, wherewith to cultivate his lands; the pork-feeder and poulterer find the bruised kernel of the olive a plentiful and nutritious article for fattening their numerous pigs and turkeys; while the poor labourer, in addition to his present wages, anticipates an ample supply of oil for his family at a price he can afford to pay, and stores of preserved olives, which, with a little bread, will long furnish the daily meal for himself and his household, almost free of cost. An imperfect idea may be formed even from this slight sketch, of the cheering effect produced when the national tree yields its accustomed tribute to the children of the soil, and imagination will not fail to picture, in a like degree, the deep gloom, despondency and disappointment that pervade all those classes when that supply is withheld, whether by the immediate visitation of Providence, in smiting the earth with a blight, or the remorseless cruelty of man in wantonly afflicting his fellows

INFANT SCHOOLS.

It will not be controverted that *habit* has a powerful agency in fixing early impressions, and in forming the character. Conversant for a time with any practice, good or evil, we accommodate ourselves to it, by a sort of natural facility, until it insensibly grows into a habit, from which we find it difficult to disengage ourselves.

Nearly allied to this, is the principle of *imitation*, which appears to stand in its connection with habit, in the relation of cause and effect. The former principle must exist prior to the latter, since it is by repeated *imitations* that habits are formed; and thus it operates as a cause, by which an effect is produced.

Every human being is placed within the influence of a sphere in which this imitative faculty is brought into exercise, and he must necessarily receive his very form and pressure from the objects and examples set before him. This is manifest from the language, manners, and customs peculiar to different nations, as well as the local differences existing in communities, and in those classifications arising out of the diversified employments of men.

No sooner does the eye open upon the light, than this faculty of *imitation* begins to exercise itself, and the infant mind, like the soft and yielding wax, is ready to receive the impression, the faculty of *imitation*, like the seal, imparts the stamp, and habit hardens it into fixedness and durability.

There may be a few solitary instances of persons, even among the neglected portion of the community, who, by a native vigour and energy of mind, rise above their conditions, and who, by forming new and better associations, eradicate, in a great measure, those early impressions; but these examples are rare, and only show us what the human mind would be capable of, were it placed in circumstances favourable to the growth of virtue.

If this is correct reasoning, we need not be at a loss to account for the vicious and disorderly conduct which infests the community, nor need we remain ignorant of the course necessary to be pursued, in order to produce a sound and wholesome state of things.

To this end, a rational and general system of infantile instruction must be adopted; advantage must be taken of those two principles of our nature, *imitation* and *habit*, which are now from want of due restraint, the sources of incalculable mischief; the example and pattern of evil and disorder, which are now placed before the eyes of the rising generation, must be exchanged for those of an opposite character. The neglected portion of the community must be rescued from the debasing influence to which they are exposed, and taught, both by precept and example, to see, to admire, and to *imitate* the excellence and beauty of order and of virtue.

MOURNING.

"Black is the sign of mourning," says Rabelais, "because it is the color of darkness, which is melancholy, and the opposite to white, which is the color of light, of joy, and of happiness."

The early poets asserted that souls, after death, went into a dark and gloomy empire. Probably it is in consonance with this idea that they imagined black was the most congenial color for mourning. The Chinese and the Siamese choose white, conceiving that the dead become beneficent genii.

In Turkey, mourning is composed of blue or violet; in Ethiopia, of gray; and at the time of the invasion of Peru by the Spaniards, the inhabitants of that country wore it of mouse color. Amongst the Japanese, white is the sign of mourning and black of rejoicing. In Castile, mourning vestments were formerly of white serge. The Persians clothed themselves in brown, and they, their whole family, and all their animals, were shaved. In Lycia, the men wore female habiliments during the whole time of their mourning.

At Argos people dressed themselves in white, and prepared large feasts and entertainments. At Delos they cut off their hair, which was deposited upon the sepulchre of the dead. The Egyptians tore their bosoms, and covered their faces with mud, wearing clothes of the color of yellow, or of dead leaves.

Amongst the Romans, the wives were obliged to weep the death of their husbands, and children that of their father, during a whole year. Husbands did not mourn for their wives, nor fathers for their children unless they were upwards of three years old.

The full mourning of the Jews continues for a year, and takes place upon the death of parents. The children do not put on black, but are obliged to wear, during the whole year, the clothes which they had on at the death of their father, without being allowed to change them, let them be ever so tattered. They fast on the anniversary of his death, every year. Second mourning lasts a month, and takes place on the demise of children, uncles, and aunts. During that period they dare neither wash themselves, shave, nor perfume themselves, nor even cut their nails. They do not eat in common in the family, and the husband and wife live separately. Slight mourning continues only for a week, and is worn on the decease of a husband or of a wife. On returning from the funeral obsequies, the husband, wearing his mourning habits, washes his hands, uncovers his feet, and seats himself on the ground, remains in the same posture, and continues to groan and weep, without paying attention to any occupation, until the seventh day.

The Chinese, when they are in mourning, wear coarse white cloth, and weep three years for the loss of the departed. The magistrate no longer exercises his functions, the counsellor suspends his suits, and husbands and wives, as with the Jews, live apart from each other. Young people live in seclusion, and cannot marry till the end of the three years.

The mourning of the Caribbees consist in cutting off their hair, and in fasting rigorously until the body putrify; after which they indulge in debauches, to drive all sadness away from their minds.

Among certain nations in America, the nature of the mourning depended upon the age of the deceased. At the death of children, the relations were inconsolable; while scarcely a tear was given to the aged. Mourning for children, in addition to its longer duration, was common, and they were regretted by the whole town in which they drew their first breath. On the day of their demise, persons dared not approach their parents, who made a frightful noise in their house, yielded to the most violent fits of despair, howled like demons, tore their hair, bit themselves, and scratched themselves over the whole body. The following day they threw themselves upon a bed, which they watered with their tears. The third day they commenced their groaning for the loss of their child; this lasted a whole year, during which neither father nor mother ever washed themselves. The rest of the inhabitants of the place, in order to evince their sympathy for the affliction of the parents, wept three times a day until the body was borne to the grave.

TURKEY.

The appellation of "TURK" was first adopted in the middle ages, as a general title of honor to all the nations composing the two principal branches of *Tartar* and *Mogul*. The word "*Tur*," as an adjective, signifies "sublime and pre-eminent"—as a substantive, it means "a governor."

THE DIVAN.—This State-Council meets at twice a week, in the Emperor's palace, on Sundays and Thursdays. The Grand Vizier is the presiding officer; the six Viziers of the bench, the *Testerdar* or High Treasurer, the Reis Effendi, the Commissioners of the Exchequer, and the military leaders, (the Agas,) compose the Divan. The Sultan does not enter the room, but from an adjoining chamber he hears all that passes.

On great occasions a General Council is convened; all the leading persons of the empire are summoned—the clergy, the military, and other officers, and even the old and most experienced soldiers attend. Such a Divan is called "Ajak Divani."

THE GRAND VIZIER.—This officer receives his appointment from the Sultan. He has the care of the whole empire; he manages the revenue, administers justice, (both in civil and criminal affairs,) and commands the armies. Upon his appointment, the Sultan puts into his hands the seal of the empire, which is the badge of his office, and which he always wears on his breast. His income amounts to six hundred thousand dollars a year, exclusive of presents and other perquisites.

THE VIZIERS OF THE BENCH are styled Bashaws of the three horse tails—three horse tails being carried before them when they march.

BEGLER-BEG.—A Begler-beg is a Vicroy with several provinces under his command.

PACHAS.—A Pacha (Bashaw) is a Governor under a Begler-beg; a *Sangiac* is a Deputy Governor.

THE REIS EFFENDI is the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State; the name signifies "chief of the writers."

THE TESTERDAR is the High Treasurer.—The Public Treasury is never touched, even by the Sultan, except in cases of the utmost emergency. The Sultan has his Private Treasury, which he uses at will. Some idea may be formed of the enormous wealth in the Public Treasury, which has been accumulating under forty Sultans, from a statement of Prince CANTEMIR. He says that, in his time, thirteen millions and a half of six dollars were annually returned to the two Treasuries.

THE MUFTI is the Chief Ecclesiastic. His name signifies "an expounder of the law"—he is consulted on all emergencies. Should he commit treason, he is punished in a curious manner: he is put into a mortar, in one of the Seven Towers, and there the law expounder is pounded to death. Such a punishment has not been inflicted since the reign of AMURATH IV.

MUSSULMAN.—This term is a corruption of "Moslemin," which signifies "persons professing the doctrine of Mahomet."

THE HORSE TAILS.—Three horse tails, surmounted by a golden ball, form the military ensign of the Ottomans. Its origin was as follows: One of their Generals was at a loss how to rally his men, their standards having been lost in a fierce conflict. He cut off a horse's tail, and elevated it on the point of a spear. His troops renewed the fight, and came off conquerors.

THE SUBLIME PORTE.—Constantinople is styled "The Sublime Porte—the Porte of Justice, majesty, and felicity." There have been various disputes about the origin of this appellation. PAYNE, an eminent Geographer of the last century, says that it is derived from the magnificent gate built by MAHOMET II. at the principal entrance of the Seraglio.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is wonderful how little is generally known with regard to this magnificent city. Its situation is the most delightful in the world. With a harbor affording room for a thousand ships—with the *Euxine* on its East, the natural current of the wealth of Asia is through the Bosphorus; and with *Marmora* on its South and West, the productions of Arabia, Egypt and Europe, are at the command of its commerce. In the hands of a commercial nation, it would soon become the centre of the commercial world. It is encompassed by walls, which have twenty-two gates—six towards the land, six along the port, and ten on the *Marmora*; these have stairs and landing places.

Constantinople, like Rome, is an "urbs septicollis." Its seven hills rise from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves, palaces and mosques, rise one above the other, and present a view worthy of all admiration. The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an honorable prison. A square tower stands in the sea, memorable as the prison of BELISARIUS. Near this are a great many canon level with the water, and guarding the entrance of the port and the Seraglio.

THE SERAGLIO.—This word signifies "a palace." It is a collection of palaces, a mile and a half in compass, enclosed by a strong wall, on which are several watch-towers, where guard is kept by night and day. The principal gate is of marble, and is called the Porte. The gardens are very extensive; the buildings are of white stone, are crowned with gilded turrets and spires, and shining in surpassing splendour.

ST. SOPHIA.—The church of St. Sophia (Divine Wisdom) was built by JUSTINIAN, in the 6th century. The dome is 118 feet in diameter, resting on arches, supported by immense marble pillars, and the staircase and pavement are also marble. Here is the tomb of the Emperor CONSTANTINE.

The Exchanges are splendid buildings, and the richest and rarest productions of the East are daily sold in them, in large quantities. Add to these the numerous mosques, the thirty churches of the Greeks, and those of the Armenians, the many private palaces and public buildings, and you have some idea of the opulence and splendor of the capital of the great Ottoman Empire.

THE MISCELLANIST.

EARTHQUAKE.

At twenty-one minutes past eight of the morning of the twenty-third of February last, the shock of an earthquake was felt simultaneously at Liege, Maestrecht, and Tongres, in the Netherlands; which lasted about ten seconds at those places. The previous night and the earlier part of the morning portended, from the appearance of the sky, a high wind from the south-west; but the weather became suddenly calm a few moments before the earthquake was felt. What renders this visitation the more remarkable, is its having been apparently confined to the low countries, which have been peculiarly exempted from such occurrences; and none has been remarked since that of 1755, when Lisbon was destroyed, and nearly the whole of Europe experienced, in some degree, the earth's commotion. The cities we have alluded to above, were those where the shock was the severest. Liege being undermined in its whole extent by coal pits, its inhabitants were greatly as justly terrified. At Maestrecht, a catholic priest was in the act of performing the burial service in the public cemetery, placed, as it would seem, on the very line the earthquake most forcibly evinced itself. Alarmed at the unaccountable phenomenon, he, with the mourners, most unceremoniously left 'the dead to bury the dead,' and took to his heels, none of the party pausing to take breath until they had attained the town. At Tongres, the mass for the dead was saying in the ancient and remarkable church of that oldest of the cities of the Netherlands; and the corps of a young woman was lying before the altar, when the coffin was observed to move upon the trassels that supported it, and a strange moaning sound was heard to fill the church: unprepared for these unusual events, fear got the better of devotion. Without the 'let us start fair' formality of the Cornish curate, the Priest headed his flock in the attempt to escape from the church, but the doors opening inward, were at once closed by the rush of the affrighted congregation; and long and fearful was the struggle, and the cries and shrieks of the candidates for *Catholic Emancipation* most alarming, ere a *sortie* could be effected.

ORIGIN OF THERMAL SPRINGS.

It was long the received opinion among geologists, that warm springs derived their heat from the presence of pyrites in the soil; but there is every reason for concluding that these phenomena owe their origin to a central fire or fires beneath the crust of the earth. Mr. Bakewell is of opinion, that the thermal waters, found among the valleys of the Alps, originate from the subterranean fires which first elevated those enormous masses of rock by volcanic agency. But in the south-east departments of France, Clermont, Auvergne, &c., where volcanic agency has left unquestionable evidences of its existence, both as to the nature of the soil, and the general face of the country, warm springs are very common. It is therefore natural to infer that, although the period is very remote at which these volcanic operations were in activity, the original cause of such agency is still in existence. The hot springs in Iceland,—the temperature of which is, in one spot, upwards of 200° Fahrenheit, are situate in the vicinity of one of the most active volcanoes in the world, and affords an additional proof, that these two natural phenomena have their origin in the same source—permanent subterranean fires.

TRAVELLING IN MADEIRA.

A man ought to have more phlegm in his constitution than I have, to travel with serenity in Madeira. When you intend to make an excursion, you send a servant to the corner of the street to summon the muleteers; at the word, down they come scampering to your door; men and boys, horses, mules, and ponies. Some friends of mine were going with me to Cavalhar's villa, and the moment we put our noses out of the court-yard, a regular fight began. Three men laid hold of me by main force; my left leg was mounted on a mule, my right stretched across a horse, and the bridle of a pony thrust into my hand. I swore as became me, but unfortunately for my influence in the world, I have such an ungovernable tendency to laughter upon the most solemn occasions, that all I could do or say excited neither remorse or terror in these fellows. I succeeded at length in righting myself and sheered off on the horse. When we were well seated, the vara in hand, and all ready, "whoo!" whistled our natives; "whoo!" whistled all the natives in the neighbourhood; the muleteers caught hold of the tails by their left hand, and began to goad the flanks of the animals with a small pike in their right; "Cara, cara, cavancho, caval," shouted they, which fairly started us, and away we went at full gallop through the pebble-paved streets, the horses kicking, the hoofs clattering, the men singing and screaming and goading, and the old women running out of our way as fast as they could. I was so convulsed with laughter at the unspeakable absurdity of the scene, that I consider it a very great mercy that I neither killed myself nor any body else. The roads too out of the town are entirely paved causeways for horses and palanquins, and to ascend them is well enough; but really to ride down many parts of them is frightful. If you attempt to keep a tight hand upon the curb, the muleteer always pulls the rein slack with a "Larga, Senhor;" so that you must resign yourself to your fate in patience. The certainty with which the mules, ponies, and horses tread these precipices is amazing; a fall upon the paved ways is very rare. In returning indeed from the Corral, a horse threw me like a shot between some sharp masses of rock; I was much shaken, but providentially not materially bruised. The strength of the muleteers and porters is very surprising; they will run thirty miles by your side with ease, helping themselves on by the friendly horsetails, and I remember two youths carrying a lady in a palanquin to Dour——Cavalhar's house, which is five or six miles right up the breast of a very steep mountain, and keeping ahead of our horses the whole way. The palanquin is a neat cot with curtains and pillows, swung from a single pole; one bearer is in front, the other behind, and the pole passes over the left shoulder of one and the right of the other, and they each have a staff placed at right angles under the pole, upon which they rest the unoccupied arm and preserve a steady balance.

MONT BLANC.

M. Roger, an officer of engineers in the service of the Swiss confederation, has lately taken means to ascertain with great exactness the height of Mont Blanc above the Lake of Geneva, and the height of the Lake Geneva above the sea. The result of his measurements is, that the summit of Mont Blanc is nearly 4,435 metres, or about 14,512 English feet, above the Lake of Geneva; and that the Lake of Geneva is 367 metres, or about 1,233 English feet, above the sea; and consequently, that Mont Blanc is 4,811 metres, or about 15,775 English feet, above the level of the sea.

The FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW in noticing a history of CARTHAGE, lately published at BERLIN, gives this short sketch of the early progress of that nation in commerce and navigation:

"If Greece distinguished itself chiefly by its splendid productions in arts and sciences, Rome by its persevering valour, and wisdom in legislation, Carthage must be allowed to rank first for navigation and commerce, or it has to share its glory only with its ancestors, the Phœnicians.—The first naval battle which we know of in history, was fought between the Carthaginians and Etruscans on one side, and the Phocæans on the other, in the year 536 before Christ. The Carthaginians became, by their victory over the Phocæans, the first naval power in the Mediterranean; they occupied Sardinia, and the present capital of Sardinia, Cagliari, is a colony of this people. They made a descent upon Sicily, where the Phœnicians had already settlements; Palermo (Panormus) was founded by the same nation.—They got possession of the Balearic Islands (Majorca and Minorca) and the Pityecssæ. Malthe (Malta) and Gaulos (Gozzo) offered to them convenient harbours, and staple places for their trade. They followed the Phœnicians to Spain, and enriched themselves by its silver mines; in the ocean they occupied Madeira. They bought tin from the Britons, and gathered amber from the shores of the Baltic. Their commercial and colonial policy, their civil institutions, their economy, their religion, manners, and language, their naval expeditions, deserve our attention, and the unfortunate issue of their struggle with Rome cannot make us forget that *Carthage has produced Annibal, the greatest warrior of the ancient world.*

Of the book itself the REVIEWER says:

"In the work before us, we possess for the first time, something like a history of this nation. The first period of it begins with the foundation of Carthage till the wars with Syracuse; the second, from the beginning of the wars with Syracuse, till the beginning of the wars with Rome; the third, brings the history down to the destruction of Carthage; and a final chapter treats of the Roman Carthage, and its destruction by the Arabs 706 after Christ. All the materials have been most carefully collected; the authorities duly weighed, and the narrative is easy and fluent."

PROMENADING.

The fashionable people in New York do not *walk;* that is downright vulgar—they promenade. A New York paper informs us that the Battery is crowded with *promenaders*, but whether they are on foot or on horse-back we are not told. Promenading does not necessarily imply walking. By the way, why is it there are, among all the modern schools, none opened expressly to teach the art of walking? Many ride well, dance well, and do most other things well, except walking well. To the ladies this is a very desirable accomplishment; and yet there is not one in a hundred who walks well. There is either a mincing gait, or a striding gait, a hop skip and jump, a hurtling sideling, too bold or too affected, swimming, ducking, bobbing, or up and down movement, that destroys all the grace of a lady's progression in the street, though she is graceful every where else. It may be doubted nature is a sufficient instructress in the art of walking. Her simple lessons might do very well in Arcadia, but in a paved city, with a prevailing desire to exhibit a compressed foot rather than a graceful step, something is wanting to give to the movements of ladies in the streets, that grace which is the result of judicious practice, but in which the greatest art is to conceal the art.—*N. Y. American.*

INSANITY.

The lovers of the fine arts are generally imbued with a fooling for the objects of their enthusiasm, which, in many instances, amounts to idolatry; every thing is looked upon with a reference to the favourite and all-controlling pursuit, and the mind, with all its energies, sometimes gives way, by too much tension and an inordinate application to the "one loved theme." An example of this was afforded at the Police yesterday morning, when a member of the orchestra of the Park theatre was brought up, attended by three of his brother musicians, who requested the magistrate to adopt some measures by which the unhappy object of their solicitude might be protected from the effects of his excited feelings, which had became so sublimated that he had, under their influence, adopted an idea that he was "the Antichrist" spoken of in scripture, and that under that character he raved out denunciations and execrations, whose tendency and meaning was most horrifying, though their expression was most exquisitely harmonious. At another time he fancies himself to be the Demon in "Der Freyschutz," and all his actions and sayings bear some analogy to the delusive thoughts which engross his mind. Under these circumstances the unfortunate gentleman was consigned to the temporary care of the guardians of the Alms-house, till such measures can be matured as may be best suited to his condition. He preserved the utmost gravity of demeanour, while the above details were mentioned, and evinced a perfect calmness and moderation throughout the affair.—*N. Y. Enq.*

THE GARDENS OF SHIRAZ.

FROM THE PERSIAN.

I have travelled in the far countries of the West, and climbed the snowy mountains of the North; I have viewed the riches and splendor of Hindostan, the power and arts of Europe; I have been where the blessed Nile distributes along the vale of Egypt, the gifts of the Most High, and have seen the Minarets of Kahira the Victorious rise from the midst of the golden clusters of the Cassia trees. I have prayed at the birth place of the prophet; I have performed my ablutions in the marble baths of Istambol; I have wandered in the shades of Benares, and filled my cup in the sacred waters of the Ganges;—yet have my eyes beheld nothing so pleasant as the rose gardens of Shiraz. Why does content meet me only there, yet dwell with the Arab when he gathers his harvest of yellow dates, and with the remote inhabitant of countries the sun delays to look upon? The rose blooms in other lands, and the nightingale sings in other bowers, and the voice of music is wakened by damsels fair as the forms which glittered in the visions of Hafiz when he drank the liquid amber of Kishme in the gardens of delight; but the exile has no pleasure in their beauty. Wherever the Most High has caused his creatures to arise, there he has ordained content to dwell with them. It is this which sends her to the Arab in his deserts, and to me under the shade of a spreading vine by the fountain of Roknabad.

Magnetism is said to be rapidly gaining, or rather regaining ground in Paris. One of the most novel features attending its revival, is a notion that no one can be inspired with the magnetic influence, who has not lived at some former period in the world, submitted to the stroke of death, and had his spirit embodied a second time. There is a dreamer of this class, who pretends that he figured at the siege of Troy, and was the friend of Achilles!!

THE BABOON OF CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is a town of Hindoostan, situated on the western bank of the Ganges, and somewhat more than ten miles distant from Calcutta. It possesses some good buildings, amongst which is the Sudder Adaulut, or Court-house.

It was firmly credited by the superstitious Natives that this edifice was haunted by an evil spirit, and, in consequence of that, nobody had the courage to dwell in it. The house was very spacious, surrounded by a large balcony, and a handsome portico formed the entrance. An English gentleman arrived at the place, and, disregarding the vulgar credulity, engaged it at the cheap rent of thirty rupees a month. A countryman of his, in a short time after, arrived at the same place, and was invited to take up his quarters at the Court-house, his host at the same time informing him of the current story, which served rather to amuse than terrify the unbelieving auditor. A suite of rooms, comprising bed-room, baths, and other conveniences, was allotted to each, which were only separated by a capacious hall occupying the intermediate space. They both retired to bed, placing but little confidence in the rumor, and entertaining no expectation of a nocturnal visitor.

In the middle of the night, however, the gentleman who had engaged the house, was awaked by a cry of 'Thieves! Thieves!' proceeding from the chamber of his friend, and instantly springing out of bed, he ran to his assistance, and was told by him that some thieves had opened the Venitian blinds, and stared in upon him as he lay in bed. The servants were immediately summoned up, and arming themselves with fire-wood, and what other weapons chance threw in their way, and led on by the Englishman, went in search of the marauders, who were supposed to be on the balcony. When they arrived there, they were greatly surprised to behold a huge baboon, standing erect, with his fore feet placed against the Venitian blinds, and looking in at the window with a most malicious aspect. One of the men, more bold than the rest, who was equipped with a spit, endeavored to wound the animal, but was afraid to advance near enough for that purpose. The beast, upon viewing his assailants, turned round, and, clothing his hideous face in a contemptuous grin, advanced a few paces towards them, as if to signify his disregard of their appearance, and, with one bound, vaulted from the verandah to the ground, and, in a few moments, baffled the speed of his pursuers.

It was not long after this adventure, that they had retired to bed, when they heard shrieks, which, as they seemed to proceed from some distance, did not induce the inmates of the Sudder Adaulut to arise a second time. In the morning, they sent to inquire whence the shrieks overnight proceeded; and the messenger returned with the intelligence, that the baboon, in his flight from the Court-house, had fallen upon a Portuguese family outside the town, who were sleeping on mats in the open air for the sake of coolness, and that he had attacked one of the females, and torn her clothes to tatters, but that, upon the rest of the family being awaked by her screams, and starting up to her assistance, the baboon had disappeared. In the course of the following day, they made some inquiries, and discovered it was the property of a half-caste woman, who kept a female school for the Natives; and sending their compliments, they informed her, that if they were again annoyed by the baboon, they should be under the necessity of shooting him.

In a few nights after this occurrence, the animal contrived to gain admittance into the Court-house, by jumping over the door of a stable, the top of which was open, and which communicated with the house. A ghorawalla, or hostler, was unfortunately lying asleep there, whom he seized by the hind part of the leg near the ancle, and nearly bit it through. After this he proceeded through the chambers of the house, and, with instinctive mischief, overturned every article of furniture, and whatever else he could see. Upon the domestics collecting to attack him, the baboon ran out of the house, and took refuge in a stable, the door of which one of the party immediately closed, and secured the object of their pursuit. One of the gentlemen then loaded his pistol with sluge, which had been previously cut up for the purpose, and fired through the bars over the door of the stable, which volley, however, much to his wonder, appeared to have no effect. The monster, seemingly unhurt and unwounded, then bounded up to the iron bars, and, opening his mouth, displayed a formidable row of tusks. The gentleman then fired his other pistol, and, apparently, with the same effect. He then introduced a bull-terrier; who, upon viewing the baboon stalking round him on his hind feet, and scowling in derision, roughened his back, and erected his tail, and, though labouring under the effects of fear, was prevented, by his innate courage, from showing it. Two more dogs of the same breed were then introduced; and, the moment they entered, the animal cried and screamed, and clung to the bars, from which situation he was soon dislodged, by an Indian goading him with his spear. The dogs then attacked him, and inflicted several severe wounds, which he did not fail amply to repay. In the midst of this scene, a man who had before caught and chained him up, happened to arrive, and was requested to enter the stable. At the sight of him, the baboon made the eastern salaam, and laid his head upon the man's feet; then, groaning piteously, put his paws upon his wounds: for every slug, though not very deep, had entered his skin in all quarters, and his forehead especially, which was streaming with blood. The animal, with a face which, though it conveyed the image of fiend-like passions, yet bore a near resemblance to the human countenance, afforded a piteous, and, at the same time, a most disgusting spectacle. The man, taking one of his paws, proceeded to lead him home, while, with the other, the animal wiped his face, and seemed now as passive and obedient, as he was before contemptuous and regardless of his assailants. The school-mistress, immediately on his arrival, bathed his forehead with water, stanched the blood with linen, and bestowed lavishly upon this frightful object of her solicitude, caresses and kisses, as if in mockery of human nature. Whether the baboon survived his wounds, was not ascertained. However, from that time, the evil genius was never known to haunt the Sudder Adaulut.

Continuation of English Extracts.

OTTER TAMED.

This solitary and amphibious animal has been completely tamed and domesticated by Geo. Humble, a shoemaker of Rothbury. H. is in the habit of hunting otters on the banks of the Coquet. On the 15th of April, 1827, he was hunting near Brinkburn Priory, a few miles from Rothbury, when the terriers brought a young otter out of a hole, dead. The otter hound having pointed near the water side, Humble broke a hole, and put in his arm, and brought out a young one alive, seemingly about three weeks old. The old ones were in a hole about 300 yards distant, one of which was killed. Humble brought the young one home, fed it with milk, until it could eat other food, and called it "Ben," which name it knew and answered to in a month's time, and in two months it would follow like a dog, and accompany him a fishing, and many persons have seen him dive for, and bring fish out of the water. Humble has often run and hid himself while the otter was overhead in the water, to try if it would run away and leave him; but such was the animal's attachment to his master, that as soon as it missed him, it whistled, and made a plaintive sort of whining cry, and if Humble whistles, or calls "Ben," the animal follows the sound, and as soon as he discovers his master, he fawns upon him like a dog, and shews every symptom of fond attachment. He creeps about any person like a rat, and is so harmless, that he has been frequently found by the neighbors in bed with their children, lying in their bosoms sound asleep. When Humble takes down his fishing apparatus, the animal shows every symptom of being highly pleased; but if he is shut up, and not allowed to accompany his master, he seems very discontented, and makes a noise for some time after. His sense of smelling seems very acute, as if a fish is under a stone in the water he can smell it out. He will follow any stranger to the water to fish, and will even go himself, and return home again. He has no particular smell about him, and Humble's otter hound, which first discovered poor "Ben," is now his constant companion and playfellow, and they will roll about and play together for hours. He frequently goes to the butchers' shops: his food now is chiefly on butchers' offals. If he is within hearing, he will answer to his name; but knows Humble's voice best, and is fonder of him than any other person. This animal is four feet in length. Humble has been offered from £2 to £4 for him, but refused it.

MODERN FAMILIARITY WITH ROME.

There was a time and it is not yet long ago, (for it was in our younger days, and we are not yet very old,) when to have been at Rome, and to have trodden on the ruins of the seven hilled city, to have beheld, as Hobbes expresses it with quaint sublimity, "the ghost of the deceased Roman empire sitting throned upon the grave thereof," implied a sort of distinction to a man, and far more to a woman. To have had ocular demonstration of the Coliseum and the Palatine, and to have commanded our coachman to drive to the Capitol or "to cross the Tiber!" (which Mad. de Staël reckons not among the least of a traveller's pleasure,) was indeed something extraordinary. But how times are changed! People emigrate to Italy, as once to Devonshire, for change of air; and think no more of crossing the Alps than of rattling down to Brighton. Rome, the mother of Christendom, the queen of the pagan world, has had her magnificent desolation invaded by troops of semi-barbarous idlers; has become as common ground as Bath or Cheltenham. Young lawyers go there to lounge away the vacation, and read Horace—and young ladies to spend the Christmas holidays, and take lessons in singing; Mr. Higgins, and Mrs. Wiggins, and the nine Miss Simmons, talk as familiarly of the Coliseum and the Pantheon as maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs; and the imperial city, divested of every charm borrowed from memory and imagination, history and poetry, has truly fallen in reputation; being regarded in a point of view totally different from that which existed fifty years ago. (From the introduction to a notice of *Un An a Rome*, in the last number of the *Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany.*)

Mysterious adventure at the White Hart Inn, Taunton.—"A very strange unaccountable circumstance happened in this inn about the same time: one of those occurrences that puzzle the philosopher, and strengthen superstition in weak minds. Three or four gentlemen of the neighborhood were drinking wine in one of the rooms, when the landlord of the inn (as it appeared to them) walked into the room, and coming up to the table around which they were seated, they addressed him with "Mr. Baldwin, how do you do? Sit down and take a glass of wine with us." But instead of doing as requested, the supposed innkeeper walked out of the room, without making any reply; which not only surprised but offended the company, who rang the bell violently, and on the waiter's appearance, they ordered him to send in his master. The waiter informed them that his master was not at home. The gentlemen replied that he was at home a few minutes since, and therefore they insisted on seeing him; but the man assured them they were mistaken, as his master was in Bristol, and had been there several days. They then ordered the waiter to send in Mrs. Baldwin, who immediately appearing, the gentlemen asked her where Mr. Bawldin was, and she informed them, as the waiter had already done, that he was in Bristol, and had been there for several days; on which the gentlemen grew very angry, and swore that Mr. Baldwin had just before come into the room, and on their requesting him to partake of their wine, had insulted them by going out of the room without deigning to give them an answer. Mrs. Baldwin then drew out of her pocket a letter she had that morning received from Mr. Baldwin, by which it was apparent that he really was in Bristol.—The story was then told round the neighbourhood, and all the old women concluded that Mr. Baldwin must certainly be dead, and that he died at the very instant that the gentlemen saw him come into the room; but Mr. Baldwin returning two days after, rendered it necessary for them to vary their story; they then asserted that it was a token of some warning of his death, and no doubt but it would very soon happen. It was generally thought that Mr. Baldwin was weak enough to pay such attention to the story and the inference as to hurt his health, as he really died within a year after, and the old women were not a little pleased at the event, as it tended to justify the truth of their prediction."—*Lockington's Memoirs.*

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

A new mode of constructing suspension bridges has been recently introduced into Scotland. The chains or rods are placed below, and the weight rests on the rods by means of cast iron brackets, on which the beams are placed. The rods, which are of chain iron, are bent round the ends of the beam, and fastened with a hoop of iron to prevent springing. Buckling screws are placed on the rods near the brackets, for the purpose of lightening the rods and raising the beams to the level, so that the whole structure can be adjusted with the greatest ease. From the construction, it will be easily seen that the whole weight or pressure is exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter; place the ends of it between two chairs or stones, and attempt to stand upon it, and he will find it break almost instantaneously. Let him now take a similar piece of wood, and bend, round the two ends, a piece of wire, so much longer than the wood as to allow a small wedge, or wooden pin, two or three inches long to be placed vertically between the wood and the wire, and he will find that he will be unable to break it, though he leap upon it with all his force. The application of this principle may be seen in all cases where brackets and trussed beams are employed, though it has been seldom, perhaps, carried to the extent which it obviously admits of.—*The Verulam.*

There are several species of the vulture in S. Africa: but the most common is the large light colored vulture, Perenopterus, one of the sacred birds of the ancient Egyptians. These fowls divide with the hyænas the office of carrion scavengers; and promptitude with which they discover and devour every dead carcase is truly surprising. They instinctively follow any band of hunters, or party of men travelling, especially in solitary places; wheeling in circles high in the air, ready to pounce down on any game that may be shot and not instantly secured, or the carcase of any ox or other animal that may perish on the road. I have seen a large ox so dexterously handled by a flock of these voracious fowls, that in the course of three or four hours not a morsel except the bones and the skin (which they had contrived to disincarnate almost entire) remained for the hyænas. In a field of battle in South America, no one ever buries the dead; the birds and beasts of prey relieve the living of that trouble. Even the bones, except a few of the less manageable parts, find a sepulchre in the voracious maw of the hyænas.—*Note to Pringle's Poems.*

LATE & IMPORTANT
FROM EUROPE.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

On the 16th of May, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House resolve into a Committee of Supply, for the purpose of voting the Navy Estimates, &c.: and stated as a justification for the proceeding, previously to the presentation of any Report from the "Finance Committee," that such Committee, owing to the multifarious character of their inquiries, saw the impossibility of making any Report this Session in time for the due consideration of the Estimates. They were, therefore, brought forward. Mr. Calcraft and others observed on the tardy movements of the Committee, who had sat three months without making, or being prepared to present, any Report to the House.

Sir H. Parnell (the Chairman) defended the Committee, and declared that they had been by no means deficient in diligence, for they had sat forty-seven days, examined thirty-three witnesses, ordered and had presented to them *three hundred and thirty-seven* accounts, and had already got in print upwards of *two thousand folio pages* of evidence. The Committee, he further stated, had determined not to present any Report till they could make an adequate one. Sir J. Newport said there had seldom been fewer than twenty members present, and that they had assembled daily from twelve till four o'clock. Mr. Calcraft remarked that, as the Committee had hitherto done nothing, what was to be expected from them this session? Mr. Hume said that results had justified what he had urged when the Committee was named—the appointment of distinct Committees for each branch of service. They had as yet only investigated three out of the numerous heads of public service; that official men only had been examined; that they all supported the existing establishments, and that all the documentary and other evidence was of the like tendency; so that to say the country were to expect any thing from this Committee, especially in the way of reductions, would only be to hold forth a delusion. The country, he declared, must be "disappointed" by the results of the Committee's labors. Such, then, is the fate of the renowned Finance Committee! Whether the country will be "disappointed" by this explosion, a short time will show;—perhaps few will experience any great "disappointment."

From the Morning Herald of May 22.

We received last night the Paris papers by express. Their contents, though they supply nothing new or decisive, are yet interesting. Accounts from Bucharest of the 26th ultimo, give us a stupendous idea of the forces which are to be employed by Russia in her present conflict with the Turks. In point of numbers they greatly exceed any former effort of that power; and we know that with respect to discipline and organization, there is no comparison between the present and the past. The war against France may be truly said to have advanced the Russians a whole century in the military art; and in all times brave, they now combine the highest skill and experience with their characteristic courage. In fact, they have all the martial properties of a rude and civilized age,—i. e., they can endure fatigues, privations, and hardships, as well as the most barbarous warriors—and at the same time rival the best troops in the qualities by which these are distinguished from the former. The numerous strength of the armies which were assembled at the beginning of this month on the frontiers of Turkey is estimated in this article at 300,000 men; and, when it is considered that these are picked troops—in fact, *the elite* of the military force of that colossal empire—a tolerable notion may be formed of the extent of her means and her chances of success. The latter are so decidedly in her favor, that only a combination of the most extraordinary circumstances can defeat the accomplishment of those designs upon the Turkish empire, which have descended, as a sort of heir-loom, to every successive monarch for the last seventy or eighty years, and which it has been, probably, reserved for the present sovereign to carry into effect. On the other hand, the force of the Turks upon the whole line of the Danube is estimated at only 40,000 men; and if this estimate be correct, the Russians will have no difficulty in passing that river, and will have to encounter none, at least worth speaking of, except such as the nature of the country may oppose, until they reach Adrianople, where the Turks will probably risk the first decisive battle. Should they lose this, it would not, we fear, be in their power to make another stand, except before Constantinople, where the loss of a second decisive battle would leave them no hope of being able to prevent the invaders from occupying that capital. It also seems to be the plan of the Russians to make a dash upon that place, and, by the celerity of their movements, aided by the vast superiority of their numerical force, to carry that important point before the Sultan can assemble all the forces of his empire, and rouse the energies of his people for its defence. The Russians have learned this lesson from the late Emperor of France, and they are such apt scholars, that it is ten to one they will succeed in the attempt. In the mean time, the new President of Greece, under the pretext of securing the independence of that country, is greatly furthering the views of Russia; and, in return, he will have the gratification of seeing the Greeks, when once their former masters are overpowered, reduced next to the rank of Russian vassals. They will not in this case, be left free even in name; and were they to murmur at this treatment, the knout would teach them submission and silence. The scheme of Greek independence, which has turned so many weak heads, and amused so many enthusiastic ones, will prove, if we are not greatly mistaken, only a prelude to the incorporation of that people with the numerous nations which have been gradually subjected to the Russian sceptre; and, should our fears be verified, it must be allowed that the Philhellenes, as they are called, are the blind, though unconscious, instruments of the most formidable and aspiring power, not excepting France, that has appeared since the decline of the Roman Empire.

RUSSIA AND PREPARATIONS FOR OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

We learn from the St. Petersburgh papers of April 25, and May 3, that the *elite* of the Imperial Guard, amounting to 30,000 men of all arms, set out, on the 13th of April, to reinforce the troops on the Pruth and Danube. They moved in two columns, and the Emperor, as well as the two Empresses, took leave of each regiment as it departed. However, they encountered very bad weather soon after they had set out, and the roads were in such a miserable state that it was with great difficulty the cannon belonging to the Guards could be dragged along. Baron Diebitsch, who is Quarter-Master-General of the Russian army, and who appears to stand as high in the confidence of the present Emperor as he did in that of the last, set out on the 23d of April, for the army destined to act against Turkey. He was the bearer of orders from the Emperor, that hostilities should commence on the 7th of the present month, on which day, at four o'clock in the morning, the passage of the Pruth was to commence. On that day, too, the Emperor himself was to quit his capital for Odessa, and two days after, Count Nesselrode, with all the persons attached to the Foreign Department, over which that Minister presides, was to depart for the same destination. These indications are regarded as an evidence, notwithstanding the language of moderation used in the official papers, of a determination on the part of Russia to prosecute the contest with the utmost energy.

FROM THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH FRONTIERS.

The Morning Herald of the 23d announces advices from Bucharest, through the French papers, to the 4th of May. They confirm the St. Petersburgh account, that the Russian troops were to enter the Principalities on the 7th of that month. The Hospodars had received orders to retire on the approach of the invaders, and, instead of seeking refuge in the Austrian territories, as they had at first designed, to proceed to Constantinople. Count Pahlen, who is appointed Civil Governor of the Principalities, will reside at first at Jassy, and in the sequel go to Bucharest. The Russian Emperor is expected at Jassy on the 24th of May, to which city all communications are to be addressed, and whither all persons who desire to speak to the Emperor are to repair. Count Wittgenstein has the chief command of the whole army. Count Woronzow commands one wing, and Count Potor Pahlen, brother to the Civil Governor, all the cavalry.—The Turks are, indeed, carrying on their preparations with activity, but they will hardly be able to oppose the superior force of the Russians. It is, therefore, the general belief in the Russian army that the war will be ended in one campaign, and that the Turks will speedily be induced to yield. But the Manifesto drawn up in Constantinople, and of which some persons already pretend to know the contents, should seem to give a greater idea of the defensive resources of the Turks.—It is reported to announce no less a design than to drive back into their own limits the Christians, who dare to attack Islamism, and to enter the Russian territory under Turkish colours; and sword in hand to throw off the yoke of the burdensome conditions which of late years have been extorted from the Sublime Porte, under various pretexts and forms. Every Mussulman is called upon to hasten and place himself under the banners of the Prophet, and defend with vigorous arm his holy religion. The breast of every Mussulman shall serve it as a bulwark, and the destruction of the detested Russians cannot be doubtful. The Porte is said to speak in its Manifesto, of the insults and aggressions which it has suffered, and to represent the Treaty of Akermann as forced upon it. The Turkish fortresses, which, at the time of the conferences at Akermann, were retained by the Russians, contrary to all justice, are alleged as proofs of the rapacity of those dangerous neighbours, which, however, will not be able to subdue the courage of the Ottomans.

The *Journal* of Odessa of April 19, publishes the following order of the Government of New Russia and Bessarabia: "Merchants are informed that there is no embargo in our ports, and that every one is at liberty to send ships where he pleases, under their own flag; but they are at the time informed that, as there is no Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, and considering the present state of affairs with the Ottoman empire, Government cannot guarantee the inviolability of ships or cargoes—therefore such as wish to enter the Bosphorus under the Russian flag must do so at their own risk and peril."

An article from Bucharest, April 26, says "the Emperor is expected at Ismail on the 12th May; and that all the preparations indicate a very extensive plan of operations, by sea and land, against Constantinople. The force of the army which is going to march against Turkey is estimated at 300,000 men, of whom 60,000 are cavalry. All the accounts, as well as those which our Hospodar has received, agree in fixing the 7th of May as the day when the passage of the Pruth will be effected. The letters from the other side of the Danube say, that the Turks, whose whole force on that river is, at the most, 40,000 man, are concentrating themselves, but are otherwise tranquil, which has diminished the chances of a nocturnal surprise of our city; yet our fears are not the less, and emigration has increased to such a degree, that the Hospodar begins to refuse passports.

All the horses that could be met with have been engaged in case of flight; and large sums are now offered for the purchase of those animals. We have news from Constantinople of the 21st, they do not announce any change in that capital. It is supposed by some that the Turks will make the first stand at Adrianople.

According to a letter from Semlin, referred to in a private letter from Vienna, April 8, the Austrian troops were expected in a short time to enter the adjoining Turkish territory; but whether in the character of friends or enemies, remained a problem which only time could solve. The same letter says, that a blind confidence prevailed amongst the Turks of all ranks, with respect to the events of the war; and that it displayed itself in a particular manner amongst the superior officers who were attached to the staff of the Grand Vizier. They vaunted aloud, that the arrival of the Sultan at Adrianople, would be alone sufficient to rally 400,000 round the standard of Mahomet; and it is said that the war, so far from exciting any alarm, has created the highest enthusiasm joined to the most sanguine hopes of success.

Letters from St. Petersburgh, of April 24, say, that the preparations both in Bessarabia and Georgia for the approaching campaign are more considerable than Russia ever made before, and that it never displayed such a force even in a war against France. It seems certain that the Danube will be passed in several places, and that General Paskewitch will advance from Erzerum.

The Black Sea, is covered with ships, Odessa is filled with provisions, and preparations for war are making there with the greatest energy.

The sword is drawn, and the Turks must comply with the Treaty of the 6th of July, as well as promise the payment of the expenses of the war, to stop the progress of their invaders.

It is stated from Constantinople, that several functionaries of the Naval Department have been thrown into the prison of Bostandgi Baschi, on account of being suspected of corresponding with foreigners. The Asiatic troops have, among their excesses, violated the harems of several Grandees of the Empire.

The London Courier of the 22d, has the following paragraph, dated four o'clock:—"We have just received the following important communication:—Count Pahlen, the Russian Governor of Wallachia and Moldavia, entered Jassy on the 7th, with 5000 men. The Russian Army was to cross the Pruth at Galata on the 6th, and take immediate possession of Braslow.

CAUSE OF THE GREEKS.

An article from Corfu, April 15, says some Greek vessels are expected in the Port Trevesa, which are to commence, in the gulf of Arta, the operations for the invasion of Epirus. A circumstance favorable to the Greeks has lately happened in that country. The Beys and the Agas of Dalvin, and other places in Alvana, had not obeyed the orders of Redschid Pasha, who had ordered them to repair to Janina. In consequence of this Redschid sent his son with 500 men to Dalvino, to punish the Albanian chiefs; but the latter made themselves masters of the forts of Sampa Quaranbane, and also entrenched themselves in the citadel of Porto Palerma. The most active among them was Bey Bey, the son of Mustapha Pacha. These chiefs are therefore in open revolt against the Porte, and are become the more dangerous because the Christian inhabitants of the country have joined them. Their example may have an influence very injurious to the Porte in the rest of Albania.

There were arrivals at Trieste, on the 8th May, from Smyrna, the Morea, Egypt, and the Ionian Islands. Admiral Heyden had arrived at Malta.—Ibrahim Pacha does not seem disposed to leave the Morea. All was tranquil at Alexandria. The Egyptian fleet was equipped, but had not received orders to put to sea. The Algerine division is gone home. The *Diario di Roma* says that the Albanians in Ibrahim's army, have revolted, and seized on Coron, of which they massacred the garrison, composed of Arabs, and that they have asked the Maniotes to open them a way, to let them return to their own country.

The last mentioned fact, is strengthened by a letter from Corfu, which says the Albanians mutinied in consequence of Ibrahim having not paid them their arrears. They took possession of the fortress of Coron, which they offered to the Greeks, on condition that the latter should pay three hundred thousand piasters, and allow them to go to their homes safe. In fact all Albania is in revolution. The Greeks and the Turks of that Province swore union among themselves against the Sultan, and lately, when Chiutachi sent his son to Delvino in order to take possession of that district, the young Pacha has been taken, and is kept there as a hostage.

They say from Alexandria that the Pacha of Egypt is determined to assist his master as much as he can. It appears that Ibrahim Pacha has received instructions, should he find himself hard pressed in the Morea, to march to the north and unite with Redschid Pacha. General Church has intercepted different Firmans, amongst which is one specially addressed to Ibrahim Pacha. They are all full of invectives against the Christians. There was likewise amongst these papers a plan of campaign which the Porte means to carry on against Greece.

It has been remarked, as a circumstance worthy of notice, that Capo d'Istria, the president of Greece has dismissed from the Greek service the English General, Church, and the French Colonel, Fabvier. This looks like getting rid of all English and French influence. Whatever Fabvier's military talents may be, he certainly, in Greece, has not made the best figure in the world; in whatever he undertook he has been always unsuccessful. Carystos, in Euboea, Athens, and Chios, bear witness to this, and it is to be hoped that the Greek Government will not trust him any longer. The Turkish garrisons at Athens, and Missolonghi were without the necessaries of life, so we may soon expect the surrender of those two places, well known for the actions and re-actions which took place during the present revolution of Greece. Chiutachi, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, came to Arta, with 200 men only, where the Bishops, whom the Sultan has sent as Ambassadors Extraordinary in order to negotiate with the Greeks, have also arrived. What they intend to do precisely is not known, but it is certain that they will go back as they came, and very likely their unsuccessful mission will put their lives in danger.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

There are many columns of articles, consisting of news and speculations, from Lisbon—bringing dates to the 11th of May. It appears that on the 3d, in the evening, Don Miguel issued a Decree for the convocation of the three estates of the kingdom. The next day the young Viscount do Santarem, addressed, in the name of the Regent an official letter to the Foreign Ministers, to announce to them the resolution of the Regent, and to them with the Decree of the preceding day. It is said that, on the 5th, the Members of the Diplomatic Body, including the Minister of Spain, had addressed a Note to the Infant Don Miguel, to inform him that their functions had ceased.—[The "three estates of the Kingdom, convoked by the Sovereign authority assembled in the Cortes, are alone competent legally to proclaim the Kings of Portugal."]

It is fully confirmed, that the students and inhabitants at Coimbra, have proclaimed "Don Miguel the First, Absolute King of Portugal." In the night there was a spontaneous illumination of the whole city, and a great many students, and numbers of the people went about singing the Portuguese Hymn in the streets, and crying, "Long live his Majesty Don Miguel, the first absolute King of Portugal, the Empress Queen, and the Royalists."

On the 25th Don Miguel, Absolute King, was proclaimed at Aveiro with the greatest solemnity, and amidst the rejoicings of all the inhabitants.

The Municipality of Oporto, proclaimed Don Miguel on the evening of the 29th ult. but the garrison of the same city, as well as that of Braga, have declared in favor of Don Pedro. These two garrisons, amounting to about 3,000 men are decidedly disposed to support the cause of Don Pedro. Don Miguel and his partisans, have not yet attempted to adopt any measure against the disaffected troops.

The public funds have fallen nine per cent. since the arrival of Don Miguel, and still continue to decline.

On the 25th of April the British troops began to leave the Fort St. Julian. There are no English troops in the Tower St. Lorenzo; and the last of the British army has consequently left Portugal—worse off than they found it. "The people will not be dragged out to freedom."—

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The King is seriously mortified at the little enthusiasm that is displayed on account of his presence at Saragossa.

The Apostolicals of the north of Spain behold the proceedings of Don Miguel to seize the throne of Portugal with much satisfaction. This is a great encouragement to Don Carlos; but sensible and reflecting people think that the Portuguese Prince proceeds too rashly, and may furnish a pretence to a war in the Peninsula.

The French garrison has entirely evacuated San Sebastian, and has been replaced by the provincial regiment of Montody in Galicia. This corps arrived, in the greatest distress imaginable, at St. Sebastian, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and it was seven o'clock at night before the soldiers received half a ration of bread, as there is no Commissary or Purveyor in the place. Even this half ration is supplied at the expense of the Colonel, who must be very rich, as the Government owes him already 200,000 reals for the advances he has made to his corps.

The Authorities of Madrid send petitions after petitions to the King, to request his return to the capital; but the more the King is solicited, the more obstinate he becomes to keep away.—Hence it is inferred that, perhaps, he will not return at all to Madrid this year. Many persons are of opinion that he is afraid of his brother Don Carlos.

General Bertrand, last Grand Marshal of the Court of Napoleon, has married his daughter to the son of a rich American, proprietor of the Passage des Panoramas. [Mr. Amadeo Thayer, son of James Thayer, formerly of R. Island.]—The marriage festival was brilliant, and full of interest. The young bride is one of the most beautiful women that can be seen, and the recollections of St. Helena gave additional interest to her charms. The small but charming house in which the company met, to which a wooden hall had been added, had been the habitation of Bonaparte. From it he had set out, at the age of 26, to conquer Italy. From it likewise, after some months of repose, he had departed for Egypt, to plant the tri-color on the Pyramids. In these two small saloons, in that little garden, he had planned the 18th Brumaire, and there was the floor which he trod the last time on the morning following that memorable day when he went to take possession of the palace of Kings, and to encircle his head with the imperial diadem.—*Paris Letter.*

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 20.

Foreign journals reason a great deal about the approaching war with the Turks. The matter is very simple. The progressive advance of the Southern provinces of Russia demands the unconditional liberty of the Black Sea—an actual liberty, not a liberty depending only on Treaties which the Porte concludes to-day and breaks to-morrow. Till this liberty shall be obtained and consolidated, as the freedom of the Baltic is, there may be a truce, but never peace, between Russia and the Porte.

Gazettes from Peking, four days later than our last accounts, announce a third victory over the Mahommedan rebels. After the previous defeat, in which, by the official accounts, between 40 and 50,000 were slain and taken prisoners, the enemy again collected the "ashes of his former army—the embers of the rebellion to the amount of more than 100,000, arranged themselves on the mountains in the form of two wings, near the village of Wapsh-ri. In a subsequent battle, between 20 and 30,000 of the enemy fell, with some of their principal leaders.—*Chinese Chronicle.*

THE EVENING POST

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

The following Extract was promised insertion when put in type two weeks since:

EXTRACTS FROM THE

JOURNAL OF JOHN GRIFFITH.

Reprinted in Philadelphia, 1780, by Joseph Crukshank.

"Pursuant to the direction and appointment of the Yearly Meeting, 1760, for visiting the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings of Friends.

"The 24th, we visited those under our profession, called a Monthly Meeting, but alas! upon inquiry, we found but very little done of the business proper to a Monthly Meeting; such as was it held in due course, but rather occasionally for some particular purposes; and when the state of the members appeared, we did not perceive thereat, seeing most of them were unfaithful in regard to that important testimony, against tithes and other anti-christian demands of that nature; other great disorders had crept in.

"Upon solid consideration, we did not think that using endeavours to regulate that meeting in its situation at that time, would answer a good purpose; but the great thing pointed out to us in the light of truth, was, it's being dissolved, and that the members thereof might be joined to Hertford Monthly Meeting; which has *been endeavouring for several years*, both in *their Quarterly Meeting, and also several committees of the Yearly Meeting, which had not till now, proved successful, as the consent most of the members could not be obtained.* In this meeting, through Divine favour, was wonderfully overshadowed with a solemn weight of heavenly power, which awed and tendered the spirits, and at the same time, mercifully enabled us clearly to demonstrate, that they contended only for the name of a monthly meeting; seeing the service of such a meeting was not answered scarcely in any instance. *They at length generally yielded*, and a minute was made to propose a junction with Hertford, which is since effected to the great ease and satisfaction of Friends."

The spirit of forbearance was continued for several years. The monthly meeting could not be put down or dissolved, without the consent of a majority of *its members.*

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Intelligencer of Friday, contains a table of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, for the year ending the 30th September, 1827—from which it appears, that the value total of Imports was $79,484,066, of which $74,965,496, was in American vessels and $4,518,572 in foreign vessels: That the total value of Domestic Exports was $58,921,[illegible]—of which, $50,105,379, was in American vessels and $8,816,312, in foreign: That the total value of Foreign Exports, was $23,403,[illegible]—of which $21,987,165 was in American vessels and $1,415,971 in Foreign—total value of Foreign and Domestic Exports, $82,324,827.

The Imports from England, Man and Berwick, amounted to $28,852,833, and the Exports to the same, to $24,419,017. From France the Imports were $8,627,232, and the Exports to the same, $12,524,303. From Cuba, the Imports were 7,241,849; and 6,816,068 were exported to the same. The Imports from Mexico were 5,231,167, and the Exports to the same 4,173,257. From Colombia, the Imports were 1,560,248; and the Exports to the same, 96,534.—From Brazil, the Imports were 2,060,[illegible] and the Exports to the same, 1,863,806. The Imports from Hayti were 1,459,318, to which $1,331,909 were exported.

During the same time, the American tonnage that entered the ports of the United States, amounted to 918,369, and that which departed, to 980,542; and the Foreign tonnage that entered, amounted to 137,589, and that departed, to 131,250.

MAUCH CHUNK.

This place, near the Coal Beds, in Pennsylvania, is becoming very important to visiters and coal merchants. It contains nearly 1000 inhabitants, 150 to 200 dwellings, 4 saw mills, 1 grist mill, several stores, and a large hotel, 50 feet long and 40 wide, well kept by a civil landlord, with additional buildings, containing 37 lodging rooms, and stabling for 125 horses; 140 coal wagons, each containing from 32 to 40 bush. of coal, descend daily on the rail way from the mine, in trunks of 28 wagons, which perform 5 trips per day; 15 mules draw up the empty wagons. There are 8 pleasure wagons for the accommodation of persons who wish to see the mines, and the surrounding scenery, which is picturesque and beautiful.

ALARMING FIRE.

Harrisburg, Penn. June 27.—At 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, the citizens of Harrisburg were alarmed by the appalling cry of fire. It broke out in a tailor shop occupied by Mr. Geety, in Market Square, and before it could be arrested, entirely consumed the whole range of buildings extending from the house occupied by Mr. Slough to Market street. The principal sufferers are Messrs. Wyeth, Wolf, Capp, and Wormley; the latter is in moderate circumstances, and has thus, by an awful dispensation, been rendered almost destitute of a home. The different fire companies repaired to the scene of conflagration with an alacrity which reflects much credit upon them; and to them and the interposition of Providence, the northern section of the town owes its preservation. There was a dead calm, not a leaf stirred during the whole time. We cannot close this hasty account, without saying that too much praise cannot be given to the female part of our population. They joined the ranks in every direction, and toiled to the last, with a spirit and zeal we never saw surpassed. By the persevering exertions of the citizens, much of the household furniture, and, it is believed, the greater part of the contents of Messrs. Wyeth's valuable bookstore, were saved; but, it is to be feared, that further time will disclose a more extensive loss than is at present apprehended.

A person was attracted to the interior of a spring of wood, last Wednesday, by a shrill screech; he approached the spot from whence it proceeded, and observed a crow had fastened on a young rabbit, weighing from half to three-quarters of a pound, which was making great efforts to release itself, but in vain; the black poacher bore it away in his talons across two or three fields.—*Bucks Co. (Pa.) Gazette.*

At Orange Farm, two miles from Baltimore, may be seen a pump worked by a small pointer dog.—This pump is more than fifty feet in length, and the working of it was heretofore the fatiguing labour of two men. To the dog it is mere play. He, at his pleasure, either walks, trots, or lies down. When only walking, there is a sufficient discharge of water for all the purposes of a dairy. The water never ceases to flow, but during the very short intervals, when the dog may be lying down. From its thus flowing, it has become very cold and sweet; and it is thence believed, that the water of most pumps would be thus greatly improved.

ASTONISHING FACT.

There died recently in the town of North Stonington, Conn. a woman, aged about 40 years, who had been ill a long time, and complained of excessive pain in her heart. She left a request that the physicians who attended her should examine the cause of her extreme suffering. The request was complied with, and in the centre of her heart there was found *a living worm*, an inch and a quarter long, and of a large size!

SILK WORMS.

The *white* silk worms hatch twice a year—the *yellow* but once. The latter spins much the largest ball, and is accounted the most valuable and least troublesome.

The price of eggs is sixpence the thousand.

Each miller deposits about 400 eggs.

It is calculated that the worms produced from the eggs of 200 millers, or *winged* worms, will make ten pounds of silk.

One hundred and fifty pounds of leaves, it is estimated, are eaten by 1000 worms, to spin 1 lb. of silk.

It takes about 1 bushel of the yellow cocoons, or balls, to make 1 1-2 lbs. of silk.

One ball of silk, of the yellow kind, when spun, will measure 1750 feet.

The eggs of the silk worm are of two colors; a lightish slate, and a yellow. The latter are held in poor esteem; they seldom contain the vital principle.—*Eng. paper.*

Many Apple Trees have put out blossoms the second time, this season. We have seen Apples of the size of hickory nuts growing at the side of blossoms just unfolded. Mr. John Wilkinson, of Dublin co. has an apple tree, on which are now growing, fruit from three sets of blossoms.—*Wilmington, N. C. Reporter.*

Extract of a letter dated Trinidad de Cuba, June 7, 1828.

"There is unfortunately little doubt but that the pirates have again commenced their depredations on the Coast of Cuba, and it is much feared, that a vessel which has been fallen in with a few leagues from Jaqua, nearly under water, has been plundered, as marks of blood were found upon the deck, and no one on board of her. The schooner Charles, Coquin, of Philadelphia, was to have sailed from Jaqua for Philadelphia a few days ago, and she is supposed to be the vessel discovered. We wait further particulars with much anxiety."

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday afternoon.

CONTINUED THUNDER STORMS.

We mentioned a thunder squall which passed over the city about 12 o'clock at noon yesterday. Another followed at 4 in the afternoon, and we have already had two to-day. At 12 yesterday, there was one crash of thunder of remarkable severity. It struck the North Dutch Church in William street, but did little injury. The electric fluid was seen to descend the conductor in a stream of fire, but it was so powerful as to break the rod, and it was thence attracted to the iron railing, which surrounds the church. The whole paling was instantly lighted up with a vivid blaze, and for a moment every projection of the iron-work seemed painted with flame. It had a grand and beautiful appearance for the instant, and then discharged itself in the earth, on the Fulton street side. A portion of the fluid, however, was attracted into a hardware store in William street, where Mr. Jacob Cauldwell, a young gentleman, was struck down, and it became necessary to bleed him to restore animation. Several persons were knocked down by the concussion, and a gentleman weighing twelve stone was thrown from the side walk into the middle of the street, but without much injury. Much confusion was created by the shock, in the families in the neighborhood, and their houses were filled with a thick sulphurous vapour. A tree at Corlaer's Hook was also struck, and the bark torn off.

The shower of Saturday afternoon, we are informed, extended about 40 miles along the Jersey shore, and in some places did considerable injury. A barn at Middletown, (N. J.) belonging to Mr. John Patterson, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Another barn at the same place, and the property of Mr. P's brother, was very badly shivered, though not destroyed.

The Watertown, N. Y. Register, of June 26, contains a report of a trial for murder, of which the following are the material parts. The prisoner was sentenced to be hung on Friday, August 22.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The case of the People *vs.* Henry Evans was tried at the court of oyer and terminer which closed its session last Saturday. Counsel for the people, Lansing, district attorney, and Clark; for the prisoner, Sterling, Rathbun, and Bronson.

The following persons were empannelled as a jury: Gabriel E. Fox, Rodger Washburn, Ira Cooper, Nathan Marble, Cyrus Eddy, Elisha Cook, Nath. Wiley, Wm. Elwood, Samuel Barns, Uriah Hungerford, James Foster, Frederick Harter.

The facts, as they appeared on this trial, are substantially these: Evans lived on a piece of land owned by Le Ray, of which Wilbur Rogers had obtained a lease from the proprietor. This was the occasion of mutual dissatisfaction. A quarrel also existed in the Rogers family, between Joshua and Wilbur Rogers on one side, and Benjamin and the mother on the other. The two latter sided with Evans, and for four days previous to the murder, had been almost constantly at Evans's house.

From the testimony of Wilbur Rogers it appears that he, his brother Joshua, and Henry Dimond, had been engaged in putting up some fence on the farm occupied by Evans, and near sunset took a path which led by Evans's house on their return home. Wilbur Rogers lingered a little behind the other two, and they soon got out of sight. When he came to Evans's house he found the door open, and Dimond lying with his head upon the sill of the door, apparently lifeless. On going in, he saw Benjamin Rogers with a club in his hand, and Joshua on the floor apparently dead. While stooping down to examine the wounds of his brother, Evans ordered him to leave the house, at the same time raising his axe with a view to despatch him also. Wilbur sprang towards the door, and escaped with a severe cut in the shoulder. After getting a short distance from the door he received a blow from some missile in the back, that almost brought him to the ground. He immediately rallied the neighbors, who found Dimond and Joshua Rogers with their skulls broken. Rogers died in about three days, and Dimond in seven. This testimony corresponds with the statement made by Dimond before his decease.

Benjamin Rogers, for the prisoner, testified that on the 15th April he heard Wilbur Rogers say he intended to take Dimond and Joshua with him, and turn Evans out of possession; that he told this to Evans, and advised him to shut his doors;—that, between sundown and dark, Joshua knocked at the door, and on being asked "who's there," made no reply, but came in, followed by Wilbur and Dimond;—that he then declared to Dimond that he was in his own house, and bid him shut the door, and let no one pass till he gave the word. Joshua then sat down on a keg, and Evans ordered him away. Joshua asked him what he had done, that he should wish to turn him out of doors. Evans repeated his demand, when Joshua approached him, and he stepped back about three feet, seized an axe, and struck him, first with the handle, and then with the head. He then approached Dimond, who was sitting, and felled him as he was in the act of rising; and then attacked Wilbur Rogers, who escaped with a cut on the shoulder.

On his cross examination he stated that he had no club in his hand, and that the door was fastened with a hook and staple, which staple was forced out by his brother in entering. It was proved, however, by other witnesses, that the staple did not appear to have been started; and the constable who arrested Evans and another person could not by their joint efforts force it out. The position in which Dimond was found, proved that he could not have been killed in the manner stated by this witness, as he was unable to explain how he fell in the door when it was fastened, and when he was knocked down in a distant part of the room.

Considerable talent and ingenuity were displayed in the defence, which was predicated on the position that Evans acted in self-defence.

After a consultation of more than half an hour, the jury returned a verdict of GUILTY.

The prisoner, on being asked if he had aught to say why sentence should not be passed, arose and stated that previous to the murder he had been told that the persons who entered the house had determined to "turn him out of doors, and massacre him;" that he forbid their entrance, and braced himself against the door to prevent it; that they were armed with clubs, and used threatening gestures; and he then related the particulars of the murder nearly in the words of his witness, Benj. Rogers. He contended that he acted in self defence, and hoped for mercy.

The court remarked, that though willing to consider every circumstance that might tend to mitigate his crime, they were compelled to say that this relation, though made at a time and under circumstances of peculiar solemnity, was at least improbable, and in many points in direct contradiction of positive testimony.

A son of Evans, about 10 years of age, whose testimony was not considered valid, *an account of his ignorance of the existence of a God*, stated that Benjamin Rogers, previous to the encounter, had sawed the hoe off the handle, with which weapon he knocked his brother down, and that Evans seconded him with his axe. Evans's wife, we are told, gives a similar relation; and the club still retains some marks of blood. There are many who suppose, and some circumstances to justify the supposition, that Benj. Rogers and the mother were, before its occurrence, privy to the contemplated murder.

Evans has formerly passed a noviciate in the state prison; and it appears that he gave frequent proofs of the brutality of his disposition in his family, having made two of his children cripples for life by acts of the most unnatural violence. His countenance is not remarkably expressive of the malignity so often shown in his life, though strongly indicative of that recklessness and hardihood so apparent in his career of crime, and which must destroy all sympathy for his fate.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

During the very heavy thunder storm which occurred between four and five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a house in Christian street was struck by lightning, which considerably shattered the chimney, and stunned several persons who were in the house, but did no other damage.

A bill of Exchange on London, for $182 8 8, has been remitted from Philadelphia, by T. Cranae and J. M. Doran, in the name of its contributors, "for the use of the New Catholic Association of Ireland, for all purposes not prohibited by law."

The mercury in a good thermometer in this city, in the shade, on Wednesday week, rose as high as *one hundred*.

The mercury in a Fahrenheit's thermometer, on Wednesday week at noon, Greensburgh, Pa. rose to 125 degrees in the sun, and 92 degrees in the shade.

The Lace School at Newport continues to employ 500 females.

On Thursday week the annual Shearing of the Sheep at Nantucket, collected in one great fold was to commence.

A person of Concord, Mass. brought 90 dozens of pigeons to Boston market in one day.—At 75 cents per dozen they amounted to $67 50.

A number of respectable citizens of Boston have subscribed one hundred dollars, to be offered as a premium for the best butter—not less than three hundred pounds—to be examined by the agricultural society.

Thirty-seven waggons, containing about $41,000 worth of merchandise, started from Blue Springs, Jackson county, Missouri, for Santa Fe, in Mexico, on the 18th May. A second company was to follow them soon.

The Springs.—The Saratoga Sentinel of Tuesday says, that no less than 250 or 300 strangers arrived in that village during the past week; and it was estimated there were between 3 and 400 at the Congress fountain last Monday morning.

The Tuscaloosa Chronicle states that the Bank of the State of Alabama has given notice that it is determined not to receive the notes of the Bank of Mobile, either in payment or deposit, in future.

Gen. Bernard, Commodore Rodgers and Mr. Strickland, who are said to have spent some time in examining the famous Breakwater of Plymouth, and others in England, are appointed to make a new survey of the Delaware, previous to commencing the work then contemplated.

The steam boat Fulton, soon after leaving the wharf, at N. York, on Wednesday of last week, broke her shaft, and returned. It is not expected the accident will occasion her the loss of more than one trip.

The Augusta Courier of the 19th ult. mentions that the Rev. Wm. T. Brantly, pastor of the first Baptist church in this city, has been elected principal of the Baptist Seminary in Edgefield, S. C.

Mr. Clay has left Washington for his residence in Kentucky, having taken the route through Virginia, for the purpose of partaking of the waters at the White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. Robert Owen, of New-Harmony, and the Rev. H. Campbell, of Brook county, Virginia, are to hold a public discussion upon the subject of religion.

It is proposed to establish in the vicinity of Baltimore, an institution on a plan similar to those of Round Hill, Northampton, &c. in which gymnastic exercises are combined with the usual course of scholastic studies.

The Hartford Review says, that notes of the Eagle Bank, with the word "Eagle" extracted, so as to read "Bank of New Haven" are in circulation.

A Druggist in Montgomeryshire has been "*fortunate enough*" to catch a beautiful cream colored—*mouse*.

Mr. Wheaton has obtained from the government of Denmark, satisfaction for one class of claims amounting to nearly $100,000, and the remaining claims, it is supposed, will be conceded as soon as the finances of the country will enable Denmark to meet them.

The Ex-President, Mr. Monroe, arrived in Washington City on Monday, on his return from his journey to the North.

A Mowing Match was to take place in Canandaigua, N. Y. on the 4th of July. A plough, scythes, bridle, saddle, hat, hoe, shovel, and spade, are the premiums.

A daughter of Jonathan Higgins, of Heuvel, St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. was drowned in a mill pond, on the 11th.

The steam boat North America, Capt. Cochrane, arrived at Albany on Saturday from New York in ten hours. She had 306 passengers.

We learn that all the Public Schools, in the First School District of Pennsylvania, have recently been inspected by the President and Members of the Board of Control. Upwards of *four thousand children* are partaking of the benefits of education, and the schools are said to be in a more flourishing state than at any former period.

A brig from Kennebunk, Maine, was lately at Philadelphia, discharging a cargo of ice, in large blocks, of the size from one to two barrels, and was to take in a return cargo of Schuylkill coal. To one who delights to notice the internal commerce of our country, this fact is highly interesting.

A man named John C. King, who has acted as a merchants' clerk, was arrested on Monday, at the Branch Bank, New York, on a charge of presenting a forged check for 500 dollars, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. P. Bosquet, junior.

The charter of the Winthrop Bank, in Maine has been revoked by the legislature of that state. Its bills, therefore, ought not now to have a currency. Perhaps it may profit some reader to bear this in mind.—*Com. Herald.*

Mr. Thomas N. Nichson, has been appointed keeper of the Exchange Reading and News Room in Baltimore.

The manufacture of Sugar, from the Beet, continues to flourish in France. It is stated that there are more than sixty manufactories for the purpose, in that country. Three establishments of the kind were recently formed on a large scale.

Mr. John Larkins was killed by the kick of a horse, on the 18th ult. at Wilmington, N. C.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia last week were 110, viz. 38 adults and 72 children, 50 of which were under one year of age.

The deaths in New York were 104 last week, viz: 31 men, 21 women, 33 boys, and 19 girls.

The number of deaths in Baltimore last week, viz.—Males 21,—Females 17—Total 38.—20 of whom were under one year.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Description of a Journey to the Lake, &c is not written with sufficient care for insertion. The writer must be more particular in revising his composition before he can hope to appear in print.

The same remark will apply to *Reflections on the Deity*, by SEER.

Acrostics, unless *very* good, we do not like to publish. That *on the Death of an Infant* is inadmissible.

To ———, by * * * * *, is such as might have been expected from this writer. It shall have an early place.

Arion has several objectionable lines:—"Gloom'd by our races van"—"the icy grip of wo," and "petrescent soul," are phrases which can hardly pass muster. As the piece has some merit, however, we shall endeavor to make room for it.

Senex is improving. *The meeting of the Lovers* is a good article. It is placed on file for publication.

INDEPENDENCE.

It is good, as we occasionally acquire an eminence in our path through life, to pause and look backward upon what has been passed, and see how that which is yet to come may be profited by the experience the past things have afforded.

Happiness in this life is only a relative term; and those who possess the greatest facilities and most active desire for comparison, will, if they rightly employ their powers, be the happiest beings, because they will be sure to institute the comparison of their own state with that of those less fortunately situated. Every individual possesses some sources of self-satisfaction which he would not willingly part with—something which applies especially to his situation, which could not, in his opinion, be so extensively enjoyed by another, and of which the value is scarcely to be understood, without a perfect knowledge of his peculiar bias, and mode of computing happiness. If such a means of pleasure is in the possession of an individual, he is endowed with a capital for much happiness; and it must be owing to his ignorance or perversity, if he neglects its profitable employment.

What is true of individuals is scarcely less applicable to nations; each possesses some causes for self-gratulation that cannot be appreciated by others, and each is called upon, at proper seasons, for demonstration of gratitude and joy for its well understood benefits. At such a season did our own nation yesterday arrive; and in such tokens of gratitude did a large number of our fellow citizens join; some with outward demonstrations, and others in a more quiet expression of their gratification.

The rapid strides which our nation has made in her onward march towards greatness has been a frequent theme of exultation and thanks; and when, at stated periods, the Orator or the Poet has passed in review the events of a few years, men have felt as if fancy had been employed in the narration, rather than memory, so unlike the story of other people is the history of our ongoings. What has been the change in the physical appearances and political importance of our country in fifty years, is known to almost all our readers. The border lands of our territory peopled, and the limits almost indefinitely extended—the tracks of the wilderness have become the lines for populous streets, and the lair of the wild beast yielded a site for the commodious and costly residence of man—the rich treasures of our mountains and valleys are seeking the light, and pouring a flood of wealth into the laps of their owners, and, in augmenting their wealth, adding directly to the riches of the nation—the sources of trade are enlarged, and the facilities for communication multiplied on every hand.

Circumstances have conspired, with a most favourable influence, to elevate our nation into that honourable distinction among the powers of the old world, that is so desirable and beneficial to those of our citizens whose occupations send them to foreign countries; and among the new sovereignties of our own hemisphere, we stand pre-eminently distinguished for wealth, power, prosperity, and stability. These modes and means of greatness have so frequently been the theme for this anniversary declamation, that, with the above slight reference, and an expression of heartfelt thanks for their continuance and increase, we leave their further notice, to refer to another means of importance, that we are fast improving, with every prospect of the most distinguished success to individuals and the nation at large; we allude to the *moral* power which the country is rapidly acquiring, and which must stand in the place of physical force and political chicanery.

It is a good thing, in our opinion, that the nation celebrate, with becoming pomp and splendour, its own Independence; but it is truly meet and commendable that the citizens understand the cause of their rejoicings, and be instructed in what consists their Independence. To a Republic, constant education is as necessary as is light for the existence of colours; and an uninformed Republic is in a worse situation than an absolute monarchy, as the greedy rapacity of oft-changed tyrants, is more to be dreaded than the sated avarice of the permanent autocrat. But the spirit of our Independence, that which distinguishes the genius of our institutions from that of other nations, consists in the freedom of mind, the comprehensive grasp of intellect, which is permitted to all, and is, we really believe, possessed by many. The march of intellect in this nation is not in a single file, and upon a beaten track; it is discursive and general, embracing *all* in its possibilities, and blessing most with its actual benefits. If the science of our country loses a portion of its depth by the extent of its breadth, its blessings are doubly multiplied upon the *many*, who are reached by its diffusions. Solitary instances of extensive acquirements seem to shine with greater splendour, because their beams are conspicuous in the mass of darkness that surround them; they give some extraordinary lustre to the scene of their occupancy, in the eyes of a distant people; but the general diffusion of knowledge blesses a multitude, and gives to home a blessing preferable to the admiration of foreign observers. It is in this diffusion of useful knowledge, and in the firm belief that it will be still more general, that we find occasion to congratulate our readers upon the state of Independence in which our country is placed; and express a firm reliance upon these means to perpetuate the blessings. Physical liberty is of little avail, if mental thraldom vitiate the will; and it is only in proportion as science and truth direct our desires, that political freedom can be valuable; and it is a just source of felicitation, and should give a double zest to the recollections which this season revives, that all circumstances combine to perpetuate and extend our privileges, and continue to give us that political superiority that makes us the envied of other nations, and renders our land the abode of the free and the asylum of the oppressed.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—A western subscriber begs you will give the following a place in your paper. "Perhaps nothing is more unexpected to the traveller, who has not been informed on the subject, than to meet with the fine and even splendid accommodations at the inns in Ohio. After the natural fatigues of travelling, nothing can afford a greater luxury than to find oneself comfortably seated in the fine hall or under the spacious awning of a first rate hotel; where without difficulty, one may imagine himself in Philadelphia or New York, or in the best regulated houses in Europe. Amongst the most splendid are Watson's in Cincinnati, Browning's in Columbus, Shireman's in Lancaster and McCaddon's in Zanesville; of these Watson's and McCaddon's, for spaciousness of appearance and excellence of accommodation, are excelled by but few in the United States, or even in Europe. And there is no doubt, if our eastern citizens of fashion were aware of these facts, connected with the cheapness of living and excellence of the roads in the summer and fall seasons, but that many of them would prefer spending their summer months in the rural shades of Ohio in preference to the fashionable resort of the east. The U. S. road east of Wheeling is now nearly complete to Zanesville, about 75 miles, and is decidedly one of the finest in the world."

We published a paragraph not long since stating that a Lieutenant in the English Navy had invented a paddle wheel by which boats could be propelled even at the rate of 100 miles an hour. A London editor remarks upon the wonderful effects of this most wonderful discovery in this strain!

"We shall therefore soon be able to cross from Dover to Calais in 10 or 12 minutes. From London to Lisbon will not occupy a day! and our cockney citizens instead of making Margate the *ne plus ultra* of their summer excursions, will very shortly be enabled to embark at Tower Stairs—breakfast at Maderia—dine upon Bonaparte's tomb at Helena—sup and sleep at Brazils!—Next morning breakfast at Cape Horn—dine at Kima, and sup at Kamschatka.

Third day breakfast at the Otahieta—dine at Canton, and sup at Loo Choo!—Visit the Great wall at China, Bengal, Cape of Good Hope, Egypt, and Constantinople, and return to Cheapside in a week!! It is probably in relation to the late wonderful improvements upon steam engines, the novel purposes to which steam is about to be applied, that an Irishman observed. 'Fait honey, we shall soon go fox-hunting on tea kettles."

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 1st ult. after a distressing and very protracted illness, the amiable and excellent Mrs. SARAH GORDON, in the 54th year of her age, consort of H. Gordon. For a series of years, the author of these remarks was intimately acquainted with her, and he can say, with the most scrupulous adherence to truth, that in the various relations of wife, mother, friend and neighbour, she had but few equals, and perhaps, no superiors. To promote peace and good will, not only in her immediate neighbourhood, but as far as her influence extended, she thought no sacrifice too great to make, and ever influenced by this gracious and benign principle, she studiously avoided every word and action which possibly might lead to a different result. With the joyousness always rejoiced, and never failed to weep with the mourners. Her features were uniformly lit up with the smile of pleasure, when those around her were happy, and the tears of sympathetic sorrow overflowed from her eyes at the recital of the tale of human woe. She not only felt for suffering humanity, but exerted all her energy to alleviate its afflictions and supply its wants. That the disease with which she was afflicted, would terminate in death, she was conscious for several months prior to her dissolution. Any intimation even of the possibility of her recovery, gave her pain, and often did she mildly reprove her anxious relatives for entertaining such an idea. To the last moment of her earthly existence, she had perfect possession of her mental faculties, conversed affectionately with her weeping family, and entreated them to be reconciled to the will of God, in which she submissively acquiesced—knowing that "the Judge of the whole earth must do right." May her example in life, and her resignation in death, administer consolation to the bereaved relatives and friends, and cause them to walk in the paths of piety, that they may die in the triumphs of faith, and live and reign with the dear Redeemer forever. J. M.

BOOK SHOP, 121!

IRVING'S Life of Columbus, Heber's Travels and Parmentier, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Ewell's Medical Compa. nion, Virginia Housewife, Nicholson's Encyclopedia, Brewster's do. Willoch's do. Lingard's History of England, Hume, Smollett and Burrett's, do. British Poets, 80 vols may be had in boards or elegant binding, Works of Mrs Opie, and Hannah Moore, Plutarch's lives, Lady of the Manor, Dunallen, Contributions of Q. Q. &c. at the

BOOK SHOP, 121 South Fifth street.

☞ A few copies Printers' Guide or Grammar, at $1 50.

july 5—1t

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. C. RIGGS, Clock and Watch maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment from No. 34 Chesnut street, to No. 67 Front street, (east side,) where he will continue business as heretofore.

A Marine Chronometer for sale. Also, a good second handed eight day Clock, gold and silver Watches, &c.

july 5—3m

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WIDDIFIELD having taken his son WILLIAM A. WIDDIFIELD, and WILLIAM S. LOWER, into partnership with him, in the Hardware line, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of WIDDIFIELD & Co. at the old stand, No. 21 North Third street, where they solicit the favours of his former customers and the public in general.

WM. WIDDIFIELD.
WM. A. WIDDIFIELD.
WM. S. LOWER.

Philadelphia, 7 mo. 1, 1828. july 5—3t

The depth of rain as indicated by the rain gauge, kept by the subscriber in Coates street, No. 132, was for June, 2 inches. JONATHAN COLLOM.

July 23, 1828.

MARRIED.

On the 29th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Conwell, Mr. LIEVEN DEFOORTER, to MARGARETA MATILDA, daughter of Francis Penot.

On the 12th ult. in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Charles R. Demmie, the Rev. JACOB WAMPOLE, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Chester county, to Miss SUSANNA CLEMENTINE, daughter of John N. Fisher, Merchant, of Philadelphia.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. THOMAS NEWTON, to Miss MARY FARNER, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM WATERS, to Miss CAROLINE CHASE, all of Spring Garden, Philadelphia.

On the 29th ult. at Washington, by the Rev. Mr. Schriber, Mr. JAMES KING, to Miss MARY CATON.

DIED.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Mr. DAVID PAYNTER.

On the 2d inst. ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel Massey, aged 33 years.

On the 2d inst. HOWARD BURT, infant son of W. B. Tappan.

On the 2d inst. AMELIA, infant daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Drew.

On the 31st of May, at New Orleans, WILLIAM EMERSON, Esq. Surveyor of the Customs for the port of New Orleans.

On the 29th ult. at Centreville, Prince George's county, Md. after a short illness, JOHN W. BRASHEARS, aged 56 years.

On Monday morning, the 22d ult. at Wheeling, Va. Mr. ABDIEL McLURE, an officer of the Revolution, aged 79 years.

On the 25th ultimo, at Paradise, Pa. Mr. JASON STEPHENSON. A letter, with some particulars, may be obtained at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

On the 28th inst. Miss ANNE REBECCA TILGHMAN, daughter of the late Edward Tilghman, Esq. aged 19 years.

On the 28th inst. in this city, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. JOHN FARIS, late of Dover, state of Delaware.

On the 27th inst. SARAH, wife of Geo. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. and daughter of the late Hon. James Duane.

On the 25th inst. on board the ship Missouri at sea, FRANCES ORNE, daughter of Samuel Jaudon, Esq.

On the 29th inst. CHARLES, infant daughter of John Hanna, aged 19 months.

On the 29th inst., in the 59th year of her age, Mrs. GRACE ELIZABETH, wife of Philip Jones.

Yesterday morning, of a lingering complaint, which she bore with Christian resignation, MARY IDDINGS.

On the 30th June, MARY ANN, eldest child of Rev. Wm. H. Furness, aged 21 months.

At sea, on the 30th of April last, lost from on board the schr. Marquis, when 4 days out from Philadelphia, and bound to St. Domingo, Mr. SHERMAN WARD, eldest son of Mr. Marmaduke Ward, of Newport, aged 24 years. He was an industrious and promising young man, and bid fair to be a comfort to his parents in their decline of life.

On the 25th ult. Mr. SAMUEL L. JONES, aged 48 years.

On the 27th ult. at Georgetown, D. C. aged 63 years, Mrs. ELIZABETH WAUGH BEALL, relict of Major Lloyd Beall, an officer of the Revolutionary, and of the late War, and eldest daughter of Thomas Jones, deceased, one of the Associate Judges of Maryland.

On the 28th ult. at Harrowgate Garden, near Philadelphia, after a protracted illness, which she bore with uncomplaining resignation, Miss MARGARET P., eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Mayer.

Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my earliest days,
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise.

HARROWGATE GARDEN.

THIS elegant place (situate about three and a half miles from Philadelphia, midway between Front street and the Frankford road) for many years the most fashionable resort in this vicinity, has recently been leased by the subscriber, who has spared nothing calculated to restore its former beauty and attractiveness. The garden has undergone considerable improvement; the fish-ponds have been dragged and cleansed; the arbours refitted, and the whole place put in complete repair. Besides the advantage of greater shade, and more extensive pleasure-grounds than any other public house in the neighbourhood of the city, there is a spring of mineral water, which has been pronounced by competent judges, as possessed of highly medicinal virtues.

Parents wishing to indulge their children with a short ride and the enjoyment of pure air, are respectfully recommended to give Harrowgate Garden a visit, as the subscriber is confident they will find every thing perfectly to their satisfaction.

From ten to twelve gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding during the Summer and Fall.

A large supply of the choicest wines and liquors, and every variety of seasonable refreshments are constantly kept on hand. Schuylkill catfish served at a moment's notice.

Various amusements are provided for the convenience of visitors. ANDREW MAYER.

july 2—3teo

SEA BATHING
AT BEESLEY'S POINT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still occupies the well known Tavern stand at Beesley's Point, in Cape May County, New Jersey, near the Great Egg Harbour River or Bay, which was formerly kept by Thomas Beesley.

This house is situated on one of the pleasantest parts of the Sea Coast, with Fishing, Gunning and Bathing, convenient to the house, perhaps not exceeded by any on the coast. There is also the advantage of fine Oysters and Clams on the premises.

This house is large and convenient, and as it requests other accommodations, he wishes them to have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

A stage leaves the upper side of Market street Ferry, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and arrives at the place on the same day. JOHN ALBERTSON.

Beesley's Point, N. J. June 25th, 1828. July 5—3t*

THE MUSEUM
Of Foreign Literature and Science,
No. 73, FOR JULY, 1828,

IS THIS DAY published by E. LITTELL, Chesnut street.

CONTENTS.

Mr. Jeffrey and the Edinburgh Review. From the Athenæum.
The Cypress Wreath. From the same.
Six Secrets by Delta. From Blackwood's Magazine.
French Quarterly Review. From the Athenæum.
A Song. From the Literary Gazette.
Mr. Southey. From the Athenæum.
Vincent de Chateaubriand. From the same.
Last Work of Dr. Chalmers. From the same.
Salathiel. From the same.
Turkey. From the Foreign Quarterly Review.
The Dying Spaniard's Charge. From the Literary Gazette.
Mr. Brougham. From the Athenæum.
Channing's Analysis of Napoleon's Character. From the Monthly Review.
Proverbs. From the Foreign Quarterly Review.
The Americans as they are. From the Monthly Review.
The Poet's Wish. From the Athenæum.
Channing on the Character of Milton. From the Monthly Review.
Origines Genealogicæ. From the Athenæum.
Life of Robert Burns. From Blackwood's Magazine.
Song. From the New Monthly Magazine.
Books, Booksellers, and Booksmakers. From the London Magazine.
The Bridal Day. From Blackwood's Magazine.
Literary and Miscellaneous.—Garrick's Diamond Cross—Steam—Coaches—Reviewers—Lords—Silly Women—A Day at Hampton—Schools of Mutual Instruction in Denmark—Pushkin, the Russian Poet—Mr. Canning's Library—Edward Ruppel—The Theocratist—Marquess Londonderry's Life and Correspondence—Death of young Park—Crabbe and Archdeacon Coxe—Hoefher's French and Arabic Dictionary—County Histories of England—Translation of Massillon's works—Tenancy of Land in England, &c.—A Treatise introductory to the Study of Physical Astronomy—The Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities—Herrey's Australia—Salmonia, or Dialogues on Fly-Fishing—Jacob on the Corn Trade and Corn Laws—Pulpit, a Satire—Present State of Christianity—Literary Characters, or the History of Men of Genius—Waifs and Strays—Scenes of Life and Shades of Character—A Picturesque Tour of the river Thames—Life and Times of Francis the First, of France—Second Series of the Romance of History—The Boarding-School and Teacher's Directory—Kitchener's Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life—The Harp of Judah—Views illustrative of the Scenery and Antiquities of Northern Africa—The last of the Greeks—Views on the Danube—Tales of the Wars of our Time—Third Series of Our Village—Foscari and Julian—Dissertation on the Passage of Hannibal over the Alps—India—History of an Action at Law—Moral and Sacred Poetry—Poems by L. E. L.—Commentaries on Insanity—Exposition of the Physical Signs of Diseases of the Lungs and Pleura—A Treatise on Difficult Cases of Parturition—Three Days at Killarney—The Reign of James II., or the Revolution of 1688—A Summer's Ramble among the Musicians of Germany—New Annual.

This work is published monthly at $6 per annum.

july 5—tf

A Stated Meeting of the Harmony So. of Philadelphia, will be held at the house of the Pres. No. 97 Cedarhill street, on Monday evening, the 7th at 8 o'clock.

N. B. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as affairs of the utmost importance will be laid before the association. T. K. GREENBANK, Secret'y

Next Week will be Published,

THE CASKET, FOR JULY

EMBELLISHED with Views of Turner's Falls, Lehigh Water Gap, and the Pennsylvania Capitol.

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CHARLES K. SERVOS!

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FOUR DOORS above Arch street, offers for sale, (either wholesale and retail, a general assortment of looking glasses, fancy hardware, cutlery, &c. july 5—3t*

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FOREIGN MEDICINE.

NO. 7, for July, 1828—conducted by SQUIRE LITTELL, Jr. M. D.

CONTENTS.—Observations, Pathological and Practical, on Whitlow.—From the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

Observations on the best Method of accomplishing Delivery in presentations of the Superior Extremities where Turning is unadvisable or impracticable.—Ibid.

Dr. Bow's Observations on Fever.—From the London Medical and Physical Journal.

Mr. Broughton on the Elementary Nature of Animal Substances.—From the London Medical Gazette.

Mr. Lambert on Aneurism.—From the Lancet.

Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, with some remarkable appearance of the Blood.—Ibid.

Remarkable Disease of the Mucous Membrane of the Bladder.—From the Medico-Chirurgical Review.

M. Hufeland on Diseases of the Fœtus, with the Means of Prevention and Cure.—Ibid.

Urticaria Tuberosa Intermittens.—Ibid.

Dr. Davy on the Specific Gravity of the Blood—Heat evolved during its Coagulation—and on the Question whether it contains free Carbonic Acid.—From the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

Case of Bronchitis caused by the Pressure of a Malignant Tumour within the Thorax.—From the London Medical Gazette.

M. Houillaud on Diseases of the Biliary Ducts.—From the Medico-Chirurgical Review.

M. Dupuytren on the Lateral Depression of the Thorax.—From the Repertoire General d'Anatomie, etc.

M. Arthaud on the Formation of the Cellular Tissue. From the Journal des Progres des Sciences et Institutions Medicales.

Dr. Abercrombie on the Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Chord.—From the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

Dr. Macculloch on the Propagation of Malaria.—From the Medico-Chirurgical Review.

Fatal Attempt to Cure an Artificial Anus through the Vagina.—From the London Medical Gazette.

M. Magendie on the Use of the Hydriodate of Potash in Chronic Ulcerations of the Tongue and Pharynx.—From the Journal de Physiologie, etc.

Mr. Annesly on the Diseases of India.—From the Medico-Chirurgical Review.

Case of Amputation of the Thigh during the Progress of Gangrenous Inflammation.—From the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

Dr. Oppenheim on Puncture in Hydrocephalus.—Ibid.

Dr. Gregory on Vaccination.—From the London Medical Gazette.

Peculiar Affections of the Cranial Bones.—From the Medico-Chirurgical Review.

Dr. Moncrieff's Case of Transposition of the Viscera. From the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

Sir Henry Halford on Tic Douloureux.—From the London Medical Gazette.

Dr. Milligan's Edition of Celsus.—From the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

Medical and Philosophical Intelligence.

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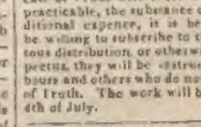
SEA BATHING.



PHILADELPHIA and TUCKERTON ACCOMMODATION STAGE.

The Subscribers take the liberty to inform the public, that they intend running a Stage between Philadelphia and Tuckerton, to commence on Monday, the 30th day of June, and continue throughout the BATHING SEASON, as follows, viz:

Leaves Mr. Reeves' Ferry, upper side of Market street, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 4 o'clock, and passing through Haddonfield and Longacoming, (a much better route than has been usually driven, on account of the distance and

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

A REBUS.

An ancient temple now in Rome,
Cover'd by a most splendid dome;
The man who did of prophets save
One hundred, in a lonesome cave.
The son of Solomon the great,
Successor to the royal state.
The son of Penelope, who went
While young, to seek his father's tent;
The learned man of Miletus,
Preceptor to Demosthenes;
A king who Xerxes did oppose
With a few men, whose courage knows
No bounds but death: and she
Whose tears we hear did swell the sea:
One, who a Roman History wrote
In Greek: and eloquently spoke—
He, who in Paradise did stand,
Until he broke his God's command—
A famous tower, of which we read,
Erected by old Noah's seed—
Th' oppressors who did Israel keep,
Until their land did sorely weep—
One of "the seven wise men of Greece,"
Whose father was Examius:—
Lastly, take Hezekiah's queen,
Whose character we all esteem.
The initials rightly joined will make
A village in our pleasant State,
Whose situation is allotted
By all who love a life retired.

New Jersey, 1828. SCYLAX.

"Ye'll no ha'e eae meikle sma' siller as would break a note!" said an old woman to a retailer in Newburgh. "I canna just say," returned the dealer, turning the key of his till "but I'll look an' see;"—after having counted the money, he put it down.—"Weel," remarked the woman, searching her pocket, "is na that unco funny o' me to come an' forget the note? but that mak's nae odds, for I'se come or sen' it t'ye the morn." "Odds!" replied the dealer in sundries, hurling the silver and copper promiscuously into the till, "Odds! my faith, but it just mak's a' the odds in the warld!"—*Dundee Advertiser.*

AN INGENIOUS METHOD OF RECOVERING A DEBT.—A young Hibernian, and fortune hunter waited on a well-known artist of London, to sit for his portrait, which being done, was sent home according to desire. After waiting two years for his money, and not being able to obtain any security for the debt, the artist took the following method to recover his demand, which was 200 guineas. A few days ago he caused an advertisement to be inserted in a morning paper, supposed to be from a lady, giving a particular description of his debtor's person and dress (the artist having recently seen him in Bond-street,) and requesting an interview, which the advertiser intimated would turn out greatly to his advantage. A time and place was fixed, and an answer requested, which was complied with, and the invitation accepted on the part of the young Hibernian. On Tuesday morning he attended most punctually, and found a hackney-coach waiting on the north corner of Bloomsbury-square, as he expected. The gentleman went to the door of the coach and rapped at the window, when a young lady popped out her head, and ordered "John" from behind to open the door. The gentleman eagerly jumped into the coach, and "John" as eagerly followed him, and ordered the coachman to take them to a certain spunging-house in the neighbourhood of Chancery-lane. The gentleman finding himself arrested, borrowed the 200 guineas of a friend, and paid the money at once, laughing most heartily at the contrivance. The young lady was the artist's daughter, and the supposed footman an actual bailiff. What is not a little remarkable is, that the day for which the appointment was made happened to be the 1*st of April*, and the gentleman's advertisement expressed that, notwithstanding the day, the lady might depend on seeing him.

Every body knows by heart the fine anecdote of Seymour, the horse-painter, who, having been affronted by Charles, the old haughty Duke of Somerset, in consequence of having asserted that he believed he had the honor to belong to his grace's family, when he was afterwards requested to return to Petworth to complete a picture which no other painter of the day was able to finish, nobly answered, "My lord, I will now prove that I *am* of your grace's family,—for I won't come!" Mr. Dallaway gives the following continuation of this anecdote: "Upon receiving this laconic reply, the duke sent his steward to demand a former loan of £100. Seymour briefly replied, that, 'he would write to his grace.' He did so, and directed his letter 'Northumberland House, opposite the Trunk maker's, Charing Cross.' Enraged at this additional insult, the duke threw the letter into the fire without having opened it, ordering his steward at the same time to have him arrested. But Seymour, struck with an opportunity of evasion, carelessly observed, that 'it was hasty in his grace to burn his letter, because it contained a bank note for £100, and that *therefore* they were now quits.'"

MONSEY.

This eccentric person was for half a century, physician to Chelsea Hospital.

In consequence of his great age, numerous candidates repaired to Chelsea, to contemplate the various agreements of the situation. Monsey, who was a humorist, and moreover had a quick eye for a visitant of this class, one day, spied a reconnoitring doctor in the college walks, whom he accosted as follows:—

"So, sir, I find you are one of the candidates to succeed me."

The physician bowed, and he proceeded:

"But you will be confoundedly disappointed."

"Disappointed!" said the physician, with quivering lips.

"Yes," returned Monsey, "you expect to outlive me; but I can discern from your countenance, and other concomitant circumstances, that you are deceiving yourself—you will certainly die first; though, as I have nothing to expect from that event, I shall not rejoice at your death, as I am persuaded you would at mine."

The celebrated Professor Hufeland, in his Medical Journal, mentions the case of a girl in Silesia, who has fallen into a lethargy, which has lasted two years and four months. When this curious disease first seized her, she was unable to open her eyes when she awoke; and when questioned by the persons about her respecting her malady, she could not articulate, but dropped tears indicative of the unhappy state she was in. As the disease advanced, a slight motion in the fingers marked the approach of consciousness. The moment she has swallowed a little milk, or other light nourishment, she sinks into slumber again. Her strength has sensibly diminished, and it is thought she cannot live much longer. Dr. Hufeland states that this malady is much more common of late than formerly.—*London Weekly Review.*

A RARE CHANCE FOR A HUSBAND!

The following advertisement extraordinary, says the Chatauque Republican, was handed to us the other day, by the Yankee himself, who had probably obtained a furlough from the jailor, with a request that we give it a gratuitous insertion. Should any "*good, smart, decent* old maid, or widow," who is weary of a single life, so sensibly "pity the sorrows of the poor old man," as to "visit him in prison," and minister to his necessities (and the ladies have the exclusive privilege this year) we shall be amply paid for our trouble: "Notice, Wanted to hire out or Marry out of Prison A good hearty old gentleman about 64 year of age sound mind and Limb Except one ancle has been broke but mended again So that you will Not Discover it by his walk he is an excellent hand in a garden (if the Soil Suits him) any good Smart Decent old Maid or Widdow under fifty years of age that wants A Partner of this Description will Do well To Call att the prisson in Warren Pa—and Look for themselves and View the man as he is to be seen at any hour from Six in the Morning untill early Candle Light not Later for he keeps No Candles Warren Prison May 31 1828

YANKEE."

FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN SIAM.

After washing the body with water, the first step is to pour a large quantity of crude mercury into the mouth. If mercury cannot be procured, honey is used, but not so beneficially. The body is placed in a kneeling position, and the hands brought together before the face in an attitude of devotion. The body and extremities are then bound tightly with narrow stripe of cloth, in order to press out the moisture. In this posture the corpse is next placed in an air-tight vessel of wood, brass, silver, or gold, according to the rank of the deceased. A tube or hollow bamboo inserted into the mouth of the deceased, passes through the upper part of the box, and is conducted through the roof of the house to a considerable height. A similar bamboo is placed in the bottom, and terminates in a vessel placed under it to receive the draining off from the body. If the deceased is of the rank of a prince, the sordes thus collected is conveyed with great formality and state in a royal barge, highly ornamented, to be deposited at a particular part of the river below the city. That collected from the body of the King is put into a vessel and boiled, until an oil separates, which oil is carefully collected, and with this they, on certain occasions, anoint the angular image, called Sema, usually placed in the temple after his death. The body is afterwards burnt with great ceremony.

CALCULATION.

Franklin relates that when he was a printer at Philadelphia, one of his people, an excellent workman, never came to work till Wednesday. "Francis," said Franklin to him one day, "surely you do not think of the future? if you would work more diligently, you might lay up something against old age." The workman answered, "I have made my calculation: I have an uncle, a druggist in Cheapside, who has just set up in business, with the resolution to work for twenty years, till he has saved four thousand pounds, after which he intends to live like a gentleman. He thinks to make himself a wholesale gentleman: I will be one by retail: I had rather be so, and do nothing for half the week, during twenty years, than be so the whole week, twenty years hence."

Philadelphia has obtained, we know not how, but we trust, without deserving it, the reputation of being the head-quarters of the punning propensity. Visitors, addicted to this pernicious practice, always defend themselves on the ground of conformity with our customs; and, we are sorry to say, the excuse is very often admitted. Our Boston friends, we believe, are the ringleaders in this conspiracy against our reputation; but what PHILADELPHIA Editor would venture on such a string of enormities as the following, from the BOSTON LITERARY GAZETTE:

TIN.

Where away?—A prisoner escaped from the Auburn jail on the 1st inst: his name is Ware.

Where he's gone and how he fares,
Nobody knows and nobody cares."

Coming out.—Charles Cumming has been ejected from the office of Postmaster, for neglect.

Well done.—Butrick and Skivington have completed the well at their distillery in Morton, after a series of disappointments. Water was found at the depth of 380 feet.

Nail him!—A Pennsylvania auctioneer advertises a sale of 200 dozen hoes.

Wide awake.—A person taken up for robbery, being asked by the justice in what manner he lived, very significantly answered, "My eyes are open when yours are shut."

Camp meeting.—17 brothers named Camp, by one mother, met at Royalton on the 3d ult, it is said for the first time in 23 years.

Done up.—One Daniel Dunn was tossed in a blanket by his fellow workmen at a neighboring village for meddling with certain domestic affairs of one of their number.

Coke upon Littleton.—The Rev. Mr. Coke, a dissenting minister, has sued the parish of Littleton for 500 pounds damages.

We have sometimes heard complaints of the scarcity of BELLS in our quiet city, which we hope will long continue to deserve the name. They who think we have enough of this sort of music will not find their opinion weakened by the following extracts from an article in the BOSTON BELLS:

In our city we have something like forty churches, with nearly the same number of bells—all probably differing in size and tone—and when set in motion at once, the consequence is a tremendous aggregate of jargon, which no mortal ear, attuned with the proper quantum of nerves, and at all sensible to this universal clatter, can possibly relish. An European traveller in America speaks with astonishment of a *frog concert*, performed *al fresco*, which he once heard in a swamp. He says, "there were at least ten thousand performers, and not two exactly of the same pitch, if the octave can possibly admit of so many divisions, or shades of semitones." But this concert cannot be compared with our weekly *tintinnabularia*, comprising not only all this variety of sound, but an infinitely greater strength of utterance.

STEAM VESSELS.

In a collection of Spanish voyages and documents relative to the establishment of the Spanish marine, recently published at Madrid by Don Fernandez Navarette, there is an account of a nautical experiment made by order of Charles V., which gives room to believe that the application of steam to navigation has been known nearly three hundred years. In 1543 Captain Blasco de Garay, of the Spanish Navy, requested the Emperor Charles V. to be allowed to make, in his presence, an experiment with a machine which would advance rapidly in the water without the assistance of oars or sails.—Barcelona was chosen for the place of exhibition; and a vessel of 200 tons, called the Trinidad, and laden with corn, was placed at the disposal of the projector. Blasco de Garay kept to himself the means which he intended to employ; but he could no longer conceal them when on the day appointed he set them to work before the multitude which assembled on the occasion. It was observed that his principal instruments were a large copper, full of water, and two wheels placed on the outside of the vessel. The emperor's treasurer, who was commissioned to ascertain the effect of the machine, made an unfavourable report, founded on the tendency of the copper to burst, and the slowness (not above four miles an hour) of the motion produced. The discouraged inventor destroyed his ingenious machine; which, some centuries later, was to become so powerful an agent in the arts and in navigation. Charles V., however, ordered his expenses to be paid; and made him a present of 10,000 maravedi.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

ENORMOUS HALIBUT.—On Saturday last, there was exposed for sale in the fish market of this city, by the Deep Sea Fishing Company, a halibut of the following extraordinary dimensions, viz: from the snout to the tip of the tail, seven feet seven inches; across the shoulders, three feet six inches, and it weighed 320lbs. avoirdupois.

EXTRAORDINARY LEAP.

Colonel Emmerick, a sportsman and a soldier, being pursued by a party of light horse, when going with despatches from his Commander-in-Chief, the late Duke of Brunswick, rather than surrender, leaped a precipice with his horse, of thirty-six feet fall, without receiving any injury, and continued his route. In commemoration of this bold and gallant daring, his statue, on his steed, was erected on the spot, at Bruckeel, in Germany, a monument of his zeal and intrepidity. *Annals of Sporting.*

USELESS INGENUITY.

It was sometime since mentioned in the Mercury, that sixteen pairs of scissors had been made by Mr. Hatherton, of Spring-street, which weighed only one grain. We have this week seen twenty-four pairs of hard polished scissors, manufactured by the same person, which are only the same weight. Who would believe, unless they saw them, that *eleven thousand five hundred and twenty pairs* of hard polished scissors could be manufactured, completely perfect, the weight of which would only be *one ounce.—Sheffield Mer.*

A FLAMING HINT.

A rather novel, though alarming method of curing drunkenness was, the other day, practised with decided success on a warm-hearted devotee of the jolly deity.—His friends having previously tried several experiments in order to estrange him from the cup, and rouse him from a state of daily stupefaction without effect, a humorsome wag, who happened to be in company with him, undertook, whenever he got drunk, effectually to cure him; and for that purpose hit upon the following fiery expedient, and succeeded:

"A gill of whiskey was ordered in, and a lighted candle—the contents of the imperial urn then poured upon the bacchanalian's head, and the candle quickly applied, when an instantaneous flame enveloped the fellow's *pericranium*—he started, as if by magic, from his seat, vociferating in the most frantic and lobcrous manner, to the no small alarm of his now terrified companions. The ringlets suffered, but the lumps were safe, and he escaped with little other injury than nearly losing his wits by the joke—a flaming hint, that seems to have had its intended effect."—*London Paper.*

THE ADVENTURES OF A PROVINCIAL CONSTABLE AND HIS PRISONER.

A short time since, the constable of a neighbouring village captured as a delinquent for some imaginary offence, a certain person, whom he determined to convey to the Manchester New Bailey, and being resolved to keep him safe, he coupled him off to his captive by what are technically called *ruffles*—vulgarly handcuffs. In this manner they commenced their journey, which was, however, much protracted by frequent calls at various houses on the road, where some exhilarating beverage might be had, to lighten the fatigue of their tiresome peregrination. At length they arrived in Church street, Manchester, where they were joined by some of the prisoner's friends, and partook of certain glasses of rum, which, combined with the tallowiness of their walk, operated so powerfully upon the man in office, that he was soon wrapped in the arms of Morpheus. The prisoner's friends seizing the favourable opportunity, abstracted the key of the *ruffles* from *Dogberry's* pocket, released the prisoner, and regularly handcuffed his captor; after which, as may naturally be supposed, they absconded. When the hour for clearing the house arrived, the waiter entered the room where the constable was still asleep, and not observing his situation, turned him into the street, where, from not being perfectly sober, and not having the free use of his hands, he fell into the kennel, and was there found by the watchman, who mistook him for some felon escaped from prison, and, in spite of all his protestations to the contrary, conveyed him to the New Bailey. Fortunately for him he was here known, accommodated with a bed, and liberated the following morning, without being shewn up before the sitting magistrate.—*Stockport paper.*

BOW STREET.

A gentleman named Laurie, a nephew of Sir Peter Laurie, appeared before Sir Richard Birnie yesterday, on a summons to answer the charge of Colonel O'Brien, under the following circumstances:—The Colonel, it appears, is a sort of virtuoso, and has travelled in almost every part of the globe. During his travels he has collected many natural curiosities; and whilst he was at Pera, about four years ago, he purchased a piece of virgin gold, weighing eighteen ounces avoirdupois, for the sum of one hundred guineas. The metal was not of that intrinsic value: but the inducement of the Colonel to make the purchase was, that the profile of the piece of gold bore a striking resemblance to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the Colonel determined to place it amongst his valuable collection. Some time ago Mr. Laurie requested him to allow him to inspect the piece of gold, and to show it to a friend. He left it with Mr. Laurie, on a promise that it should be safely returned. When it was sent back to him, he found that the gold was in weight two ounces minus the eighteen ounces; and what was worse than all, the nose and chin of his Grace the Duke of Wellington had vanished.

Mr. Laurie said, that he did not deny the statement of the gallant Colonel, but he could explain how the thing had occurred, and was ready to make any fair compensation for the loss the Colonel had sustained. He (Mr. Laurie) having shown the piece of gold to a gentleman, who was a refiner of metals, the gentleman said that he was of opinion it was not pure gold, and he would be glad to assay it, and decide the fact. Mr. Laurie, perhaps imprudently, permitted his friend to make the experiment, and in doing it, the nose and chin of the profile of the Duke of Wellington were destroyed, and the lump lost in weight two ounces. He was ready to pay £8 to the Colonel for the damage.

The Colonel said, that he estimated the loss at above fifty guineas.

The Magistrates recommended that the case should be submitted to a reference to a gentleman belonging to the Antiquarian Society.

Mr. Laurie said that he would pay no more than £8.

The Colonel pressed the Magistrate to compel him to pay the amount of the loss.

The Magistrate said that he had no power to act in the case; and if Mr. Laurie did not pay the damage, the Colonel's remedy was in a court of law.

The Colonel then left the office, apparently very much dissatisfied.

ECONOMICAL SEA BATHING.

THE subscriber announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and elsewhere, that he still keeps the Boarding House on Tucker's Island, situate between the Old and New Inlets to Little Egg Harbour Bay, about 7 miles from Tuckerton, and 3 from the "Philadelphia Company Boarding House," on Long Beach; where, to the advantages of situation, will be added his utmost exertions for the comfort and accommodation of those who may honor him with a visit, for the improvement of Health, or for aquatic Recreation.—The house is to undergo repairs, and the water, by sinking the well, has been greatly improved. The situation of the house is "admirable, and the *surf* unrivalled," from its being so much nearer to the house than any of the neighbouring surfs; *its perfect safety for invalids*, owing to the gentle advance of the Breakers, (arrested in their progress by an outer bar,) and the gradual declivity of the strand.—There is, near the house, a pool of water, much *softer than the ocean*, from which rheumatic persons have derived the greatest benefit; a supply of it will be furnished, *at the house*, to those who may desire it. This place is "unrivalled" on other accounts: its local position, between the two inlets, renders it greatly superior to other places for Fishing and Fowling, and affords greater facilities for getting to sea on fishing parties; here too are daily opportunities for passages to New York. From the PIAZZA a full view of the "great & mighty ocean, chafing with its direct."

"The wave behind impels the wave before,
Wide rolling, foaming high, and tumbling to the shore."

A good Sail Boat, with an experienced Pilot, will be kept in readiness for the convenience of Invalids.—A supply of superior Oysters are now in readiness the first quality of Lagoon will be furnished from Philadelphia; and, in other respects, the house shall be supplied with the best the bay and neighbourhood will afford.

BOARDING & LODGING REDUCED TO FOUR DOLLARS PER WEEK.

A share of public patronage would be duly appreciated by JOHN R. MULLINER.

N. B.—For stage conveyance apply at Market street Ferry.—*Tuckerton, N. J. June 27, 1828.* june 28—tf

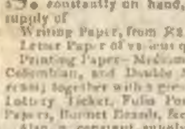
REMOVAL.
THOMAS EARLE,
Attorney at Law,
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 60 PHILADELPHIA ARCADE,
East Avenue, in the second story.

WANTED, as above, a LAD from 16 to 18 years of age, to attend the office. june 21—3tawtu*

JACOB W. M'CURDY,
LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE,
No. 173 Arch street, second door above Fifth.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he constantly keeps a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all colours and descriptions, of his own manufacture, and particularly the French shape, which, by having great experience in making, he is enabled to assure those who may favour him with their orders, that he can make to any pattern. He has also a constant supply of shoes, which he can sell as low as they can be purchased in this city, to suit those who wish to purchase cheap, and which he can warrant as being made of the best materials. june 28—3mo

IMPERIAL.



THIS PLEASANT, COOLING and WHOLESOME Beverage is manufactured at the S. W. corner of Chesnut and Second streets, by WM. BURTON.

It will be found very agreeable and refreshing to parties, and is particularly recommended to the Steamboats for the accommodation of the ladies.—N. B. Porter, Ale, and Cider, of first quality, as usual, for Exportation or Home Consumption. june 28—2t

CROSS KEYS HOTEL,
BRISTOL, Pa.

ELIAS HOWELL wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has recently taken the above named establishment for their reception and accommodation.

It is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Delaware, and he will use every endeavour to merit their patronage.

He assures them that his table will be supplied with the choicest viands that the market can afford, and his bar with the best wines and liquors to be had in the City. From its elegibility of situation, and daily communication with Philadelphia and Trenton, by the Citizens' Line of Steam Boats and Stages, in conjunction with his own assiduous exertions, he hopes to make it an agreeable and attractive place to visitors and boarders.

june 23—3t

HOME MANUFACTURERS.

"The man who makes a beneficial discovery, or who introduces a new and useful art or employment, is entitled to a greater proportion of gratitude and praise than he who conquers a nation.

I HAVE been led to repeat this remark of a profound politician, by the recent examination of an extensive establishment in Penn street, for the manufacture of Fur Caps, &c. lately put into operation by the Messrs. Sykes & Co. of our city. These enterprising young men, with their partner, Sir Inspection, by the various operations of preparing the Skins, dressing and dyeing them, and the making them into Hats, Caps, &c. give employment to about one hundred persons, male and female.

I cannot attempt to describe the different processes through which the Seal and other skins pass before they are offered to the public for sale—but certainly few would imagine that the raw, coarse material presented to view in Penn street, could, by human ingenuity, be altered into the fine, soft, and beautiful variegated skin exhibited in the room at No. 12 South Third street.

The order, method, and neatness of the establishment and the care taken to preserve the health and to secure from contamination the morals of the persons employed, do great credit to the firm.

I sincerely hope that the enterprising young men who have introduced a most useful manufactory among us, and who afford the means of procuring food and clothing to so great a number of both sexes, may meet with the encouragement and complete success which they so justly merit.

june 28—6t DOMESTIC.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

S. POTTER, No. 8 South Third street, up stairs, keeps constantly on hand, at the manufacturer's prices, a supply of

Writing Paper, from $2 50 to $3 per ream.
Letter Paper of various quantities, $2 50 to $3
Printing Paper—Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Columbian, and Double Medium, from $3 75 to $7 per ream; together with a great variety of Hanging, Wrapping, Lottery Ticket, Folio Post, Map, Bank Note, and other Papers, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

Also, a constant supply of Standard SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, at the most reduced prices.

june 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers trading under the firm of WURTS & Co. have this day received WILLIAM MUSGRAVE into partnership. WM. WURTS,
june 21—2d—3t* C. S. WURTS.

THE PUBLIC

ARE CAUTIONED not to trust my son, CHARLES TREPPEL, who left home on Monday evening last, as no debts of his contracting on my account will be paid by
june 28—1t DANIEL TREPPEL.

GENERAL MAPS.

H. S. TANNER, geographer and map publisher, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, has just published a new and improved edition of his maps of *Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America*, each on four large sheets, and a two sheet map of *South America*, with the present subdivisions; the whole brought up to the present time. They are usually sold together, and form a set, on which is delineated *the entire surface of the Earth*, and present as complete a body of geographical information on the known world as the existing state of knowledge will admit. Price of the set, mounted on rollers and varnished, $35. A liberal deduction will be made to schools and colleges.

The publishers of the Boston Daily Advertiser, New York Enquirer, Baltimore American, National Intelligencer and National Journal, Washington, are requested to publish the above 3 times. june 21—3t

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,
No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 3 Decatur street, to No. 20 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms either for cash or approved credit. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.

june 21—tf MYERS BUSCH.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER
AT THE OFFICE OF THE S. E. POST,
No. 113 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office.

PUMP MAKING.

THE Subscriber, living in Smithfield, (commonly called Horn Town,) three miles below Darby, between the Chester and Providence Roads, having commenced Pump Making, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and the public in general, hoping by strict attention to business, to merit a share of their patronage. MORRIS HESTON.
June 21—3t*

RAN AWAY,

ON the 8th ult. CHRISTOPHER HARPER, a white boy, indented to the Subscriber to the blacksmithing business. Took with him five pair pantaloons, two coats, and a roundabout, one fur hat. He is about 17 years of age. Six cents will be given for his apprehension, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring him at their peril.

DAVID EGLE.
June 21—3t* Kingsessing, Philadelphia county.

STORE TO RENT.

IN the Country, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, a first rate stand for a Store, where there has been and may be an excellent business done. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in a small village, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. The dwelling and store will be rented, and the stock disposed of on advantageous terms, the present occupant having more business on hand than he wishes to attend to.—A line addressed to X. D. Philadelphia Post Office, will be punctually attended to. June 14—tf

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE subscriber is in possession of an infallible remedy for that distressing disease called the Piles. Nothing short of the experience of numbers who have been completely cured by him, has overcome his reluctance to publish this article, with the view of informing the afflicted where they can obtain a certain and safe remedy for the complaint, which may be classed among the most distressing that "flesh is heir to." The subscriber informs the public, that by calling on his agents, they can see certificates which he believes will be satisfactory.

JNO. DITCHETT,
142 William street, New York.

Mr. John Ditchett.—Sir: I offer you my thanks, and consider it a duty incumbent on me, to desire and advise you, for the benefit of the afflicted, publicly to make known to the world your "Spanish specific," and I give this certificate to inform them that I was severely afflicted for 14 years, and in that time employed many doctors, but to no purpose; and that in September, 1824, I heard of your Specific, and by only using one bottle am completely cured.

JOHN WHITE, Branch pilot, Ann street,
N. B. My agents in Philadelphia are, Mr. Wm. Biddle, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race street.
H. A. Beck & Son, 248 South Front street.
Edwin T. Scott, 81 North Eighth street. June 14—2m

MR. THOMAS BROWN

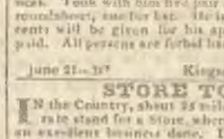
RETURNS his thanks to the Public for their liberal patronage of him, and respectfully acquaints them that he has taken Mr. Nicholas Harris, jun. into partnership, and will in future continue the business of *Lately Shoemaker*, at the *old stand, No. 161 Spruce street*, and also that they have taken the store No. 10 MARKET STREET, where they intend keeping a constant supply of Boots, Shoes, &c. for men and women, which they will dispose of on the most moderate terms, either *wholesale or retail*.

June 11, 1828. THOMAS BROWN,
june 21—3t NICHOLAS HARRIS, jun.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forbid harbouring and trusting my wife, Elizabeth Logen, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting, as she left my board and bed without my consent. MICHAEL LOGAN.
june 21—3t*

BARTLESON & HARMER,
N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,



HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable wall paper, and will execute any order entrusted to them on the most reasonable terms. may 24—tf

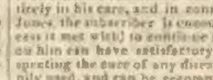
COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, late Coppersmith, 76 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand at his own manufactory, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, Tin Plates in boxes, Block Tin, Lead Spelter, Wire of all sizes, Boxes, Block Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 18—1y

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 50 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to
BARTLESON & HARMER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.



UNITED STATES MAIL STAGE.

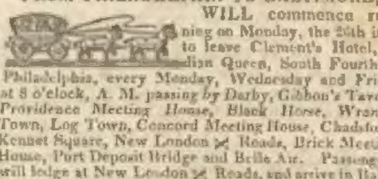
From Philadelphia to Lancaster, via Valley Forge, Kimberton, Yellow Springs, Morgantown, Churchtown, and New Holland leaves Philadelphia, (Union Hotel, Vanhuhook's, No. 244 Market-street,) every 3d, 4th, and 7th day of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrives in Lancaster in the evening of the same days.

Returning—leaves Lancaster (Wm. Cooper's Hotel) every 2d, 4th, and 6th day of the week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrives in Philadelphia in the afternoon.

The whole line will be run with four horse teams.
Fare four dollars.
Way passengers at the rate of 4½ cents a mile.
Baggage at the owner's risk. april 12—3m

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
march 12—6m*



Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,
NO. 138 MARKET STREET,
A few Doors above Fourth street.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—1yr

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Lafayette, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 24—6mo

DR. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Klett's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 24—6mo

DR. JONES' UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS valuable decoction was first discovered by Dr. Jones, and administered by him in his practice for eight years, and proved to have a wonderful effect; four years of that time the subscriber had the making of that Syrup, entirely in his care, and in consequence of the decease of Dr. Jones, the subscriber is encouraged (through the great success it met with) to continue its sale, and any person calling on him can have satisfactory references in any case, or respecting the cure of any disease. This Syrup has been happily used, and can be recommended for the cure of the following complaints, with some alteration according to the disease, viz: Old Standing Chronics and Scrofula, Bilious, Ague and Fever, Rheumatism, Piles, Vitiols, Gout, Debilitation, Asthma, Cancer, King's Evils, Seasonal Complaints, and the approaching Consumption, which appears in the following manners: a pain in the breast and back, and occasionally a pain in the head, and if a early application be made I can insure a cure, but if neglected would in many instances prove fatal. The Syrup is innocent in all its operations, and may be used with safety in all complaints, and without restraint from diet; it is a gentle purgative, and does not require a long trial, for one bottle will give satisfaction as to its effects, it has a tendency to reduce fever, and brace the nerves of the system at the same time. To be had at the corner of Shippen and Third streets, price $1 50, per bottle and powders. THOMAS W. WEBB,
feb 9—eowam Successor to Dr. Jones.

NEW LINE OF MAIL STAGES
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE,

WILL commence running on Monday, the 26th inst. to leave Clement's Hotel, Indian Queen, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M. passing by Darby, Gibbon's Tavern, Providence Meeting House, Black Horse, Wrangle Town, Log Town, Concord Meeting House, Chadsford, Kennet Square, New London ✕ Roads, Brick Meeting House, Port Deposit Bridge and Belle Air. Passengers will lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the following day. The stages will leave Barr's Hotel, Light street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Philadelphia at two o'clock, P. M. on the following day, passing through a highly improved and interesting country—good teams and careful drivers will be provided, and every attention paid to the accommodation of passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Fare through $4 50.
june 14—tf

J. S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 69 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1yr

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.
may 2—1yr.

SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

THE PULMEL, a specific remedy for the Consumption, and nothing else, was discovered by a medical gentleman of Philadelphia. It never fails, when properly prescribed, with suitable diet and regulations, to relieve in all cases, and to cure in eight cases out of ten. It is a chemical compound of vegetable substances, and highly sedative, pectoral, demulcent, balsamic, tonic, healing, &c. It is susceptible of many officinal forms, operating by internal use and inhalation. It has been found available in the five stages of consumption, and wherever the patients have not been prostrated beyond help by a debilitating course of remedies.

The Syrup of Pulmel for internal use, and the Balsam of Pulmel for inhalation, have been prepared with printed directions. They sell for $1 the bottle, with 25 per cent. discount on wholesale. A spoonful forms a dose. They are safe and pleasant preparations.

It is contemplated to prepare this year several other combinations of PULMEL, such as Powders, Sugar, Lozenges, Lotion, Wine, &c. of PULMEL: which will be sold at $5 for 100 doses, with a liberal discount on wholesale. The price of the Syrup and Balsam will then be regulated at the same price.

Applications for peculiar preparations of the PULMEL to suit peculiar cases will be duly attended to. Medical consultations on these cases are furnished in writing, with ample directions on diet and vehicles, upon a medical statement of the case, and a fee of $10.

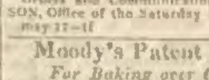
Orders and Communications received by S. C. ATKINSON, Office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.
may 17—tf

Moody's Patent Portable Ovens,
For Baking over Charcoal Furnaces.

THESE Ovens have been proved to be a valuable improvement in ordinary cookery, for baking meat, bread, pies, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and victualling houses, and private families, in the several cities and villages where they have been introduced. It is confidently believed, that no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to the Public, which will bake at so small an expense of fuel, as expeditiously, or so entirely to general satisfaction. Made and sold by
JOHN HARNED,
june 21—3t* No. 136 Market street.

SEA BATHING.

THE subscriber having taken that large and convenient establishment on Long Beach, N. J. known by the name of the "MANSION OF HEALTH," informs those who may wish to favour him with their company the ensuing season, that he has provided himself with every necessary accommodation, to ensure the comfort, and gratify the taste of his visitors. To the invalid in pursuit of health—to the followers of pleasure—to the man of business who wishes to retire from the cares and bustle of more active life—in short to all who wish a week of calm retirement, and indulge in quiet and innocent amusements, he flatters himself the "Mansion of Health" will present attractions surpassed by few of the numerous summer retreats, opened for the reception and accommodation of the fashionable world. He willingly add that nothing shall be wanting on his part in assiduity and attention to the pleasure and accommodation of his visitors, to secure a continuation of the extensive patronage the establishment has hitherto possessed. New and superior boats for fowling, sea and bay fishing, sailing for pleasure, &c. are added to the establishment: and also stable horses and a carriage, for those who wish to ride to and from the sea, and otherwise.—Price of board, $2 per week. S. BUTTERWORTH



A Regular Line of STAGES will commence running from Philadelphia to the "Mansion of Health" on the 20th of June (next) to leave Arch street Ferry every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at half past 6 o'clock, and arrive at the Sea shore on the same day, passing through Moorestown, Mount Holly, Vincentown, and the Great Swamp. Fare through, $2 50. For particulars inquire of C. Champion, Arch street Ferry.
june 21—3t*

MOORE HALL MILL.
TO RENT,

THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant business, lying on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 21 Market street. JAMES WOOD, M.D.
march 8—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILLSTUBS DIES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Dread Street.
april 26—1y

CANARY, MOCKING